The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,669 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th April.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
- GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	400	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4008	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th April.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th „
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350,
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept,
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th „
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 460, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE .... Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA	3212	480	Wm. Russel	15th May
s. s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox,	22nd „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	29th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case .... „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from tal Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. ranch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1081 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd April, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 26th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT ESTEPHE.

SUPERIOR BRAND
A GENEROUS TABLE CLARET.

This Wine is specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 18.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at
the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

VIVONE.

THE TABLE BEVERAGE OF THE DAY.

UNDER A TROPICAL THIRST NO digestion, however robust, can long resist the vitiating influences of Tea, Coffee, and Alcoholic Liquids. But the digestive powers may be restored and thirst may be subdued by the adoption as an article of diet of VIVONE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2. Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 4-4.
Case of 6 dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Dubecs	packets of	20	0 14
„	„ of	50	2 0
RICHMOND CIGARETTES.			
Opera Puffs	packets of	20	0 14
Little Beauties	„ „	10	0 6
„	„ „	100	3 0
Richmond Gem, half & half	„ „	20	0 12
„ „	„ „	500	15 0
„ Straight cut	„ „	20	0 14
„ (Bontons)	„ „	20	0 14
„ mild	„ „	20	0 12
„ „	„ „	500	15 0
Perfections	„ „	10	0 6
The Pet	„ „	20	1 0
„	„ „	500	24 0
Napoleons	„ „	10	0 8
„	„ „	500	20 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

		CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Light with good flavour	10 8	6 0
BORDEAUX	A favourite Wine	10 8	6 0
PETIT MEDOC	Possesses good body	13 8	7 8

		CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR MEDOC	Of high character and flavour	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Soft, delicate	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	Extremely delicate	27 0	10 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Exceedingly choice	33 0	17 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN	A light dinner wine	17 8	10 0
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance	25 0	
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	Very fine and full-bodied	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks	42 0	23 0

SPARKLING WINES.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	36 0	19 8
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	43 0	23 8
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	31 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	35 0	19 8
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich delicious bouquet	42 0	23 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.

		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	A favourite white Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
BEAUNE	A fine red full-bodied Wine	19 0	10 8
MACON	Distinguished for flavour and aroma	23 0	12 8
POMMARD	Of fine character	21 0	11 8
CHAMBERTIN	This is an exquisite Wine	31 0	17 0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	Of the very finest character	39 0	21 8

SAUTERNES.

		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC	A good, light, refreshing Wine	18 0	10 0
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	22 0	12 8
SAUTERNE, HAUT	Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HELMETS! FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT HELMETS!!

ALL THE MOST APPROVED SHAPES.

Thoroughly Ventilated, very Light, and a splendid protection, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

CASH (or V.P.P.) DISC.—2 Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent.)

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

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BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

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Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

⁂ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ... Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION, 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

We pay special attention to the production of these beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these waters have gained in Bombay.

The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Soda Water	Per dozen	0 12	Raspberryade	Per dozen	1 0
Tonic Water	„	1 0	Aërated Water	„	0 12
Seltzer Water	„	1 0	Potash Water	„	0 12
Lemonade	„	1 0	Lithia Water	„	1 0
Gingerade	„	1 0	Vichy Water	„	1 0
Belfast Gingerale	„	1 8			

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, and the same price is allowed for them delivered free at the Manufactory.

Orders for Aërated Waters in quantities of three dozen and upwards, will be DELIVERED FREE OF COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade-Road, Fort.

Special terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other large consumers.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD), BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re 1, Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GIFTS
AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE
PERFORMANCE.
Rs. 50

In money presents will be distributed in the same impartial manner that gave so much satisfaction last evening.

PRICES AS USUAL.

THE S. S. LALEHAM has arrived from LONDON with a general cargo, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the departure of the steamer and endorsed by the Captain, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1886.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 24th April, 1886.

RICH COLOURED SATINS.

Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Usual price, Rs. 4-8.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO LET, "The Folly," at Matheran, a commodious upper-storied well-furnished BUNGALOW, with four Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining room. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION
J. Neuberg's Price-List of Cigars,

MANILLAS,
DINDIGULS,
PONDICHERRIES,
JAVAS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
BURMAHS,
VEVEYS,
COCONADAS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
CIGARETTES,
(Own manufacture)
Mild, Medium, and full flavored.
And of
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
By direct importation from Cairo.

J. Neuberg's Special Price-List of
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, SMOKERS' REQUISITES,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
GALVANIZED IRON BATH-TUBS,
MOROCCO-COVERED PIANO STOOLS,
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
SENSITIZED AND ALBUMENIZED PAPER,
CARD BOARDS,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Price-List of
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES, SHIKAR CLOTH,
&c., &c.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
BY
MESSRS. LIPP & SON, STUTTGART.

J. Neuberg's Illustrated Price-List of
AUSTRIAN
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

INVERTED GLASS-STOPPERED SPECIMEN BOTTLES.

Very useful and convenient for keeping specimens of GRAINS, SEEDS, &c., in office show-rooms.

Per doz. Rs. 12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.

An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for soar throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.

Per bottle, Ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEST CIRCULAR
TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! TRUSSES!!!

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP.

		Rs.	a.
Circular, spring covered with Basil and Moleskin, single		1	12
Do. do.	double	3	0
Do. do. covered with Morocco and Velvet, very neat, single		3	8
Do. do. do.	double	6	0
Do. do. Japanned improved spring	single	3	0
Do. do. do.	double	5	8

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER-MADON'S HEALTH CORDIAL.

A PREPARATION used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH and lost NERVE and BRAIN POWER. A SPECIFIC cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL and PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, Nervous and Sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this Cordial in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from Fever and other debilitating diseases.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND AL FRESCO,
VICTORIA GARDENS,

MONDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1886.

To celebrate the THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION of WESTERN INDIA,
AND IN AID OF THE
SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN,
lately established by DR. THOMAS BLANEY.

TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

The Gardens will be extensively illuminated with
ELECTRIC LIGHTS,
KINDLY SUPPLIED BY THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
in addition to THOUSANDS OF GLASS BUTTIES
AND
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
AMUSEMENTS, STALLS, EXHIBITIONS, SPORTS, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, CLOWNS, MUSIC, DANCING, MINSTRELS, SHOWS, PROMENADES, REFRESHMENT BOUFFETS,
&c., &c., &c.

ADMISSION Re. 1 TO THE GARDENS.

Children under 12 years, and Servants accompanying Children, Half Price.

Gates open at 8 p. m.; Fun and Frolic 9 p. m.

Tickets to be had at the Gate or at the Office of the Association, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL TRAM-CARS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.

GELDART'S GALACTAGOGUE OR MILK PRODUCER.

Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

RE DHUNJIBHOY MUNCHERJI DALAL OR DHUNJI MEHTA, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims against the estate of the late DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE DALAL or DHUNJEE MEHTA of Surat, Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Surat aforesaid on the 19th day of September 1885 and Letters of Administration to whose estate and effects were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th day of January, 1886, to PEROZBAI, widow of the said deceased, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned at their office No. 14, Rampart Row, on or before 1st day of June, 1886, full particulars of their claims against the estate of the said deceased, after which date the estate will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she the said administratrix shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts and to hand over such property to the said administratrix.—Dated this 24th day of April, 1886.

BICKNELL & KANGA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1883.

JAIRAM NARONJI of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

versus.

KOOVERBAI and KESSERBAI, Hindoo widows of CHUTURBHOOJ MAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, residing in house No. Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and PURSOTAMDAS VISRAM, a minor, by his GUARDIAN *ad litem* VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house No. on the Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and JIVA, a minor wife of GORDHANDAS PERMANANDAS by her guardian *ad litem* PERMANANDAS JIVANDAS, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the late Chuturbhooj Mavji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decretal order.—Dated this 26th day of April 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c.,
NOW READY.

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW,
FOURTH EDITION,
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL. B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY,

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) UP TO THE LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of offences. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST
OF THE
PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1884, inclusive.
Price Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1866," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10: by Post Rs. 10-12.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Guddum, Bythell and Co., No. 9, Church-Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of April 1886 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

2. That Messrs. F. Hooper, D. F. Panday, and S. R. Bunshah be appointed Liquidators for the purposes of winding up the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

3. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named the "Indian Cotton Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between the new Company and Messrs. Guddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in the 103rd of such Articles of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company.

4. That the Form of Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part, and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said Form of Agreement, and to carry the same into effect.

5. That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the business property, goodwill and assets of this Company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement.

6. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the Liquidators or Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving.

By order of the Board,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Dated 19th April, 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN. For particulars apply to "W. X.", care of this paper.

AL FRESCO—Victoria Gardens, THIS EVENING, in aid of the school for poor children, established by Dr. Thos. Blaney.

VICTORIA GARDENS—Al Fresco—look out for Tramcars to the Garden. Thousands are expected to use the cars.

AL Fresco—Victoria Gardens, 20,000 people are expected, take your tickets in time and avoid the rush at the gates.

VICTORIA GARDENS—Al Fresco, Regimental and String Bands, Electric Lights, Dancing, Stalls, Orpheus Minstrels, Merry-go-rounds, Clowns, Refreshment, Bouffets, &c. &c.

LOST, a Brown FOX TERRIER, short tail, answers to name of BROWNIC. Reward offered to any one finding and bringing the said dog to Cursetjee Muncherjee Sons, Dubashes, 16, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a respectable young English WOMAN as Barmaid for a first-class Hotel at Calcutta. Apply in writing to M., care of this paper.

WANTED, a CLERK, must write well and understand book-keeping. Apply by letter, stating salary required to "C. L." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, Handsome Grey Waler Charger, 15 hands ½ inch high, 8 years old, perfectly steady, good mouth, up to any weight. Apply to Lt.-Col. W.H. Wilson, Bombay.

VISITORS TO KARACHI can be accommodated with a suite of rooms, furnished, in a large double-storied house in Camp occupied by an English family. Rs. 30 monthly. Address PARATUS, Post Office, Karachi.

THE Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1886, at quarter-past 5 p.m.

THE BEST ICES, four sorts daily, every day different kinds; also wines, spirits and ground mocha coffee of the best quality, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, pair of Brown Arabs, 15 hands, regularly used in single, double harness, and as chargers. Rs. 700. Reasonable offers and trials solicited. Address P. P. C., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a very handsome bay ARAB HORSE, age 6, height 14-2½ steady on parade and good in harness. Price Rs. 400. Apply to E. H. A., care of this paper.

WANTED TWO STEAM ROAD-ROLLER DRIVERS, wages Rs. 40 a month. Applicants to apply, as early as possible, by letters with copies of Testimonials to the Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Indore Division, Indore, Central India.

MEMORIAL of ENGLAND'S GLORIES.—Fine leather Albums illustrated with the well-known battles and personages of England. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED Family Balance (Self-weighing) very handy for every Family from Rs. 7 each. Family Sewing-Machines (Singer principle) Hand Rs. 33, Treadle Rs. 45. Cheapest House. SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

PHIPSON & Co., have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH DYBRAN from Gabriel St. Marc., Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season, 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

TO LET the Commodious and Healthy Upper portion of Bungalow No. 22 at Bellasis Junction Road, having water pipe, &c. For rent apply to DORABJEE BOMANJEE DEVACHA, No. 18, Hornby-row, Fort.

FOR SALE, a complete turn-out, consisting of a Barelly Cart, with a pole and shafts, a pair of fast-trotting ponies, 13-3, and Poona made harness. Price Rs. 450. Apply to P. H. D., Post Office, Kaira.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 45.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY desires a re-engagement, as GOVERNESS to children under twelve, Companion, Secretary, or Lady Housekeeper. Excellent references. Apply stating particulars to B. A., Post Office Simla.

WANTED, a TEACHER, who must have passed the Matriculation Examination. For the amount of pay and other particulars, apply and send copies of testimonials to M. S. ASHRAFALLY, M. A., Principal, Mahabut Madrasa, Joonagudh.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN WOMAN to accompany a lady with five children to England by steamer leaving on 15th May. Passage paid with a remuneration for services rendered on voyage. Must be a steady woman and a good sailor. Apply to Mrs. C. Carroll, Ghadechi, Kattywar.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House, South Audley Street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ drills.
5 „ „ dhoties.
3 cases black velvet.
3 „ prints.
1 „ handkerchieves.

On account of whom it may concern—

7 cases ex 100 tins French butter 1 lb.
1 „ ex 200 „ „ „ ½ lb.

A quantity of unserviceable Government Telegraph stores, consisting of manilla rope, nails, bamboo, waste-paper, &c.

On account and at the risk of Sunt Lall and Bhugwandas—

Ex s.s. Werneth Hall.

H G and Co.—10-632—164-66—3 cases black seal skin and diagonal coating.

On account and at the risk of Shumboo Dial and Shriram—

H G—and Co.—10-699—500—1 case cotton goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Sha Davidas Khooshal.

2 cases each 200 pieces white ground printed series.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light and strong landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF RED-LEAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Esmalljee.

200 kegs Red-lead, ex s. s. Huzara.

Ebramjee Mahomed Ally—100 kegs Red-leads, ex s. s. Huzara.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK IN TRADE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown, opposite St. Thomas' Cathedral, near the Armenian Lane, Fort, the surplus stock in trade of Messrs. Barton & Co., Ld., consisting of mechanical toys, reading lamps, crockeryware, glassware, enamelledware, hardware, fancygoods, German and English provisions, wines and spirits, and other miscellaneous goods.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flowervases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's duplex wind proof kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior chromo-lithographs, handsome Brussels carpet, &c., the property of Captain G. C. ROUPELLE, East Yorkshire Regiment. the same comprises very rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, tea and coffee service butterpot, large waiter, teapot, pickle stand, egg boiler, spoons and forks, hotwater curry dish, fish knife and fork, reading lamp, best steel cutlery by Mappin, travelling lamp in case by Treacher and Co. handsome frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and satinwood inlaid furniture such as a set of oval dining tables in 4 pieces, very handsome Madras pattern sideboard with mirrorglass, dumbwaiter, whatnot, handsome pier, oval, writing, round and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marbletops, a handsome drawing-room inlaid set in 11 pieces, chiffonier and ornament stands, easy, low, folding, reclining, office and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, marbletop teapoys, hatstand with mirrorglass, book and toilet stands, iron bedsteads complete, single cots, handsome dressing table with dressing-glass, wardrobe with mirrorglass, clothes press, Englishmade chest of drawers, a handsome almyra with mirrorglass, dressing-glasses, single and double screens, China and Japanese flowervases, rich table ornaments, handsome chromo and oleographs, pictures, handsome Brussels carpets, handsome wall mirrors with duplex lamps and flower holders Hunter's wind-proof table and hanging lamps, three light carriage hanging lamp, copper utensils, water filter, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 61 Haines Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures &c., the property of T. BULKLEY, ESQ.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Coppersmith's Row otherwise called Pydhownie Road and at 1st Memonwada Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, as Receiver appointed by the High Court's order dated 2nd March 1886 in suit No. 447 of 1884, and in pursuance of the said order Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the following valuable landed properties:—

On MONDAY, the 10th May 1886, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuage tenement or one compartment of a chawl standing thereon situate on the south side of Coppersmith Road otherwise called Pydownee Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 63 containing byadmeasurement sixty-one and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Oomer Essack, on the west by the property of Memon Hajee Mahomed Ahmed, Hajee Aba Ahmed, and Oosman Ahmed, on the north by the said Pydhonee-road and on the south by the house of Tyeb Adam.

On TUESDAY, the 11th May, at 4 p.m.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 1st Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109, containing by admeasurement 12 feet 6 inches in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage for halalcores, on the west by the 1st Memonwada Street aforesaid, on the south by the house of Hanifabai and on the north by the compartment or remaining half partition or house of Goolam Mahomed Vanjara.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johana Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th days of May at 2 p m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property will be on view from TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW English-built light LANDAU and BAROUCHE, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fuller, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria and a few Dog-carts. Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail-phaetons.

A pair of well-matched young Hungarian horses, goes very well in harness, the property of a gentleman.

A pair of iron grey Arab horses, young, and go very well together.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A Bay country-bred pony, 5 years old, height 13-3, a good useful pony, the property of a gentleman.

And a few second-hand gentleman's saddles just received from England, in very good order.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

LONDON,

Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS:

LONDON: 60, Holborn Viaduct,

BIRMINGHAM: Gt. Hampton St.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

		Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs.	50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„	57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„	44 0	..
Dry Elite „	„	46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„	38 0	„ 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs.	43 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„	17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„	25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„	34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs.	15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„	...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„	18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„	28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„	28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„	28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„	34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„	35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs.	18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs.	19 0	...
Fine „ „	„	22 0	—
Very fine „	„	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	„	38 0	—

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

Per 1 doz. Qts.

St. Julien Claret	Rs.	9 0	..

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	„	10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„	14 0	..
Les Canons	„	16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„	19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St Estephe	„	21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„	23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	„	27 0	

From MUNZER & SPANN.

		Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„	15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„	17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„	28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs.	12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„	16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. ROMMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs.	17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„	16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

arlovitz	„	12 0	„ 14 0

BRANDY

		Per 1 doz. qts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs.	26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„	21 0
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	„	24 0

From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.

Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„	29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„	34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs.	21 0
Chambertin	„	26 0

WHISKEY.

		Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs.	20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„	24 0

BEER.

		Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„	5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„	5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„	5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„	4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„	5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

		Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs.	25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 21 Bottles	„	40 0	..
Finest Kummuel	Rs.	28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„	19 0	..
Do. do Finest	„	20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„	4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„	5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

		Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„	1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„	2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„	1 4	„ 0
Cellery	„	0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„	0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„	1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„	1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„	1 2	„ 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

		Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs.	2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„	...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„	..	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„	..	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„	..	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„	..	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„	—	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE [illegible] OF [illegible] DEBT.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Ree and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot, at their Sale Rooms, No. 18, Apollo Road, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withaldas Samaldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Laxmishunker, and Bhagwandas Bhowanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following Valuable Leasehold Property of the abovenamed Company:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, within the limits of the City of Bhownuggur, containing by admeasurement acres sixteen, goontas ten and anna one and a quarter, equal to bighas forty and a half and annas two and three fourths, and bounded on the north by the Vehroo or water-course close to Bawa Mortidass' land, on the south by waste land, on the east by a cart road leading to the village of Sidsar, and on the west partly by a made road leading to the village of Worty and partly by waste land, together with the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising the undermentioned machinery:—

INVENTORY OF MILL MACHINERY.

BOILER HOUSE.

8 Cornish Boilers.
2 W. & J. Yates' Boilers, each 70 lbs. pressure, 1877-78.
1 Daniel Adamson & Co's Boiler, 90 lbs., 1883.

ENGINE HOUSE.

2 Pairs of Compound Horizontal Condensing Engines, each of 40 Nominal Horse Power, W. & J. Yates.
1 Nasmyth Wilson's Donkey Engine, 1877.
1 Green's Economiser with 120 Pipes.

BLOWING ROOM.

1 Lord's Exhaust Opener, 1872.
1 Crighton Opener, by Platt Bros. and Co., Double Beater, 1881.
2 Lord's Scutchers or Lap Machine, Single Beaters.
2 Lord's Single Beater Finishing Lap Machines.
1 Platt Bros. Gin, 1866.
1 Lap Weighing Scale.
1 Lord's Card Grinding Machine, 1873.
1 Roller Ending Machine.
1 Filleting Machine.

CARD ROOM AND SPINNING ROOM.

32 Carding Engines, viz.:—
17 Lord's Carding Engines, Width 48", 1872.
15 Hetherington's Engines, Width 48".
12 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries, 1873.
3 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 5 deliveries, 1873.
5 Hetherington's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries
4 Lord's Slubbing Frames, each of 50 Spindles, 1873.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 60 Spindles, 1877.
1 Hetherington's Intermediate Frame of 80 Spindles, 1877.
12 Lord's Roving Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
10 Lord's Throstles, each of 256 Spindles, 1873.
16 Curtis Parr & Co.'s Throstles, each of 300 Spindles, 1873.
4 Pairs Curtis Parr's Mules, each of 1,176 Spindles.
20 Curtis Cop Reels.
15 Pairs Lord's Bobbin Reels.
3 Bundling Presses.
4 Knot Twister Hooks of Brass.
11 Knot Weighing Scale.
2 Bundles Weighing Scale.
1 John Dugdale and Sons' Balling Press.
1 Wrap Reel.
1 Wrap for Roving.
1 Breaking Strain Machine.
1 Wrapping Weighing Scale.

WEAVING SHED.

1 J. Dugdale's Colour Winding Machine.
1 Do. Heading Machine.
1 Do. Winding do. 200 Spindles.
3 Do. Warping Machines.
1 Do. Sizing do.
1 Do. Folding do.
7 Heald Stands of Cast Iron.
175 Looms.
50 by Dickinson and Sons.
70 by J. Dugdale and Sons.
55 by Henry Livesey.

MECHANICS' SHOP.

2 Blacksmiths' Bellows and Tools.
1 W. R. Goulty and Co.'s Portable Engine and Boiler, complete.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Plaining Do. by Hetherington.
3 Lathes, 1 Nasmyth Nelson and 2 by Hetherington.
10 Bench Vices, 1 in broken state.
1 Grinding Stone.
1 Box Stock and Dies and Sundries.
2 Leather Washer Dies.

IN COMPOUND.

1 Crab Winch.
1 Banding Making Machine.
1 Lorry.
1 Looms Shafting Pressing Machine, broken.

STORE ROOM.

5 Beam Scales.
3 Salter's Spring Scales, 1 in broken state.
1 Cart Weighing Scale.
3 Platform Scales, 2 in good order.
2 Coal Carriers.

SUNDRIES.

1 Wooden Baling Press broken (erected in the compound.)
2 Old Wand J. Yates' Boilers, each 45 lbs. pressure, lying in the compound.
1 Segment of Fly Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Spare Second Motion Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Cop Bottom Breaking Machine, broken, lying in the compound.
2 Hand Pump Engines, Lord's.
3 Canvas Hose Pipes for Pumps.

Any Yarn, Cloth, Cotton and Coal in stock will be sold separately.

The said premises above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 100 and are held under a Lease from His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for so long as the Company should continue their work. This Lease will be surrendered to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur who will grant a fresh Lease to the Purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present Lease.

The above Property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay April 15, 1886.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Al Fresco Entertainment, Victoria Gardens, 9 p.m.
Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Kildare (s), from Shields; Java (s), Busreh; Nubia (s), Glasgow; and Navassa (s), Rangoon. On the 24th:—Swiftsure (s), from Cochin China; Calcutta; and Laleham (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—East Anglia (s), for Genoa; Restitution (s), Marseilles; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; Dago (s), Antwerp; Rosario (s), Hull; City of Khios (s), Liverpool; and Clyde (s), London.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 3rd April 1886, was 64,523 maunds, and in money Rs. 35,893.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Inchmaree, Prince Alexander and Nubia entered the dock on the 23rd, and the s.s Bernicia, Mameluke, and Lalehan on the 24th; and the s.s. Dago, East Anglia, City of Khios, Rozario, and Clyde left on the 23rd, and Henzada on the 24th.

LOST PROPERTY.—Khimjee Jairam Narayenjee, residing at Old Hunnooman Lane, reported to the police of having dropped out of his pocket a pearl necklace, valued Rs. 1,000, somewhere between his place and Mooljee Jetha's Cloth Market, on Thursday last.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Inspector Butterfield charged Lukmidas Nursey and eleven others with gaming with cards, money and dice. Acting on information given to him, Mr. Butterfield visited a room in a house in the native town, and there arrested the prisoners. They were old offenders, and pleading guilty, four were fined Rs. 10 each, and the others Rs. 5 each.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the morgue, Cammateepora, on the body of Rajee woman, aged 25 years. Deceased was in the habit of going into the sea at Carnac Bunder to collect grain that had fallen from boats at that bunder, and while doing so she went beyond her depth and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a new-born female child which was found lying just inside the gate of the compound of a bungalow in Clare Road, Byculla, at about 6 o'clock that morning. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict recorded was that the new-born female child was found dead, but how it came by its death there is no evidence to say."

A DARING THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Cooper convicted Luximon Bunsidar, a young Hindu, on a charge of theft. The accused it appears, while passing along the road, took up a cash-box containing money and ornaments, worth Rs. 70, from complainant's shop, and was walking away with it when he was stopped by the shopkeeper. He was than given in charge to a police sepoy. Prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labor.

THEFT BY A POLICE RAMOOSEE.—Dhajee Rowjee, a police ramoosee, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges, one of theft of 28 pieces of timber, valued Rs. 15, the property of Cassiba Essoo, a timber merchant, and the other of having in his possession a maund of oil, valued Rs. 3 8, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Kulla Mutha, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling-house of Mr. P. Greestein, at Cammateepoora, on Saturday morning, with intent to commit theft. The accused entered the premise of the complainant at about 4 o'clock that morning, when the inmates of the house being awakend by his footsteps, arrested him, and made him over to the police. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.—On Friday afternoon last, the Parsee cricket team, consisting of fifteen young Zoroastrians, left for England by the mail steamer Clyde. A large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present at the Apollo Bunder to wish them a pleasant voyage and a safe return, and several of them accompained them to the mail steamer. Before the team left the bunder, garlands of flowers were put round their necks by Mr. Jalbhoy Ardasir Sett and the members, of some of the local cricket clubs; and as the steam launch moved away, ringing cheers were given for the success and safety of the departing cricketeers.

DEATHS FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the European General Hospital, on the body of Mary Jucker, a widow, aged 56 years, who lived at Sonapore. On Wednesday evening at about 5 o'clock, while lighting her biddee with a lucifer match it fell on to her clothes and set it on fire, whereby she sustained severe burns about her body. She was removed to the hospital, where she died from its effects on Thursday about midnight. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday last, at the Sonapore Hindoo Burning-ground, on the body of Dwarkadas Lukmidass, a Hindoo lad aged 8 years. Deceased was the son of Lukmidass Rowjee, a cotton broker. On the morning of Wednesday, at about 10 o'clock, while playing with a box of lucifer matches, his clothes caught fire and he was severely burnt about the lower portion of his body. Deceased was treated by Drs. Underwood and Sidney Smith. He died at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last. Verdict accordingly.

THE FETE AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The *a fresco* entertainment which is to take place to-night at the Victoria Gardens will serve the double purpose of celebrating the third anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, and of helping the school for destitute children established by Dr. Blaney's hitherto unaided efforts at Byculla. The musical portion of the entertainment will be provided by a couple of bands, the gardens are to be fully illuminated, and the programme of amusements will have all the variety of an old-fashioned English country fair with traders' stalls, showmen's exhibitions, merry-go-rounds, and troupes of minstrels. There will be dancing as well as promenade concerts, clowns will perambulate the grounds, lime light exhibitions will be given, and the whole affair has been planned on a grand scale."

THE SHAH AND H. H. AGHA KHAN.—The durbar room of H. H. Agha Khan's mansion house at Byculla was the scene of a somewhat interesting ceremony a few days back. To lead up to the occasion for it we may say that the relations between the late Agha Ali Shah and his present Majesty of Persia were always cordial and close; and they promise, apparently, to be still more so with the present Agha Khan, both being grandsons we believe of King Fateh Ali Shah. Indeed, it was to evidence his pleasure at the accession of his second cousin that the Persian Consul-General was directed to formally present to the Agha a *Khillat* or dress of honour on behalf of his Sovereign, when was also read the letters patent from His Majesty bestowing the favour. Among these present, besides Agha Jangir Shah, who supported Agha Khan, there were of the Persian community: Agha Abdool Husain Shirazi, Haji Ali Bihbani, Haji Mahomed Karim Nimazi; and of the Arab community: Esau bin Khalefa, Ali bin Omra, Ahmed Adawani, and other leading men. All stood to hear the king's letter read, and the usual nuzurs were presented on its conclusion. The letter, we may remark, was one of condolence and congratulation—of condolence on the death of his father, the late Agha, the period of mourning for whom it thus formally closes; and of congratulation on his own accession, adding an official recognition of the present Agha's authority over his followers in the Persian kingdom. The proceedings closed with the usual flourish of trumpets.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·842
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	4·4
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Directions of Wind*	SW, W, SSW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	160
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during months.	0·01
" " year	0·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th inst.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

A BRILLIANT assembly of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen witnessed the distribution of prizes to the successful girls of the Alexandra Institution on Saturday last. The proceedings took place in the pretty school premises known as "Albert Hall," on the Esplanade. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who presided, delivered an address on the subject of native female education, embodying valuable hints from his experience of educational matters in Burmah; and Mrs. Jardine gave away the prizes. The arrangements for the accommodation of the visitors had been judiciously made. At the southern end of the ground-floor hall was placed a table decorated with flowers and supporting the prize-books, etc., in front of the chairman's seat. In rows of chairs on either side of an open central passage sat a number of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen; while further on in the northern part of the hall, beyond an ornamental archway, were placed the children of the school in seats so arranged that they could get a view of the whole of the interesting proceedings. Among those present were observed the Persian Consul-General, His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, Messrs. H. Aston, C. S., W. Woodward, C. S., Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Signor Pedraza, the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Manockjee Cursetjee, Vundravandas Purshotumdas, K. R. Cama, Dosabhoy Framjee Cama, J. C. Cama, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadoor C. J. Lalcaca, Dr. Muncherjee Byramjee Colah, Messrs K. C. Bedarkur, L. N. Banajee F. K. Patak, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, C. M. Setna, H. A. Suntook, D. J. Tata, Dosabhoy N. Wadia, C. D. Khumbatta, Jewanjee J. Modi, K. N. Kabrajee, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, &c.

As the president, Mr. Justice Jardine, took his seat, the school children sang with much animation a song entitled "Children Go." Misses Sopariwalla, Moogaseth, and Jeejeebhoy went through an exercise in reading and recitation entitled "Honesty and Conscience," followed by the song "All among the Barley," by the school children. Miss Dinbai Nalaseth delivered a recitation "He never smiled again" in a creditable manner, and a trio of little ones amused the assembly by singing "The Owl and the Pussy Cat." A recitation, "Think gently of the Erring," was cleverly delivered by Miss Ruttonbai Colah; and the whole was wound up by the school children singing in merry, gleesome tones, the song "Grandfather's Clock," which was applauded. Mrs. Jardine then distributed the prizes. Among the special prizes, the Mrs. Motibai Kapadia Essay Prize of Rs. 40 was awarded to Bai Bhikaijee Limjibhoy Paluncotewalla and Bai Dinbai Framjee Patuck. The Lord Northbrook Prize of Rs. 20 for general proficiency was awarded to Bai Jaijee K. Cola. The Lady Frere Scholarship of Rs. 40 for general progress was awarded to Bai Cursetbai Byramjee Mehta. The John Jardine Scholarship of Rs. 40 for general progress was awarded to Bai Buchoobai Cooverjee Nazir. The Mrs. Limji J. Bottliboi prize of Rs. 20 for singing was awarded to Bai Bhicaijee Limjibhoy Paluncoatwalla, Bai Meherbai Framjee Patuck, and Bai Jerbai Perosha Vicajee. The Bomanjee Cursetjee Cama Prize for good conduct was awarded to Bai Meherbai Maneckjee Cama. The Miss Serenebai Maneckjee Cursetjee Prize for conversation was awarded to Bai Avanbai M. Mehta. General prizes of books, &c., were also distributed. The report of the board of directors, published in our issue of the 19th inst., was taken as read.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in addressing the meeting, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—As the evening shadows will soon begin to close, we will take this report as read. But there are one or two things which ought to be announced at the earliest opportunity. The year that has passed has been fairly successful. Under the management of the present Lady Superintendent, Miss Cockman, the number of pupils has risen from about 37 to over a hundred; and the increase of the fee from Rs 2 Rs 3 a month has not reduced the number of scholars. The monthly average attendance has also improved. I hold in my hands the reports of the examiners which are careful and discriminating in all matters of blame as well as praise. You have all heard the sweet well-trained voices of the girls and their recitations this afternoon; you have their broideries and other works of art before you; we need no report to assure us that these young ladies acquire here a variety of graces and accomplishments which they will carry with them into their homes, and which, we hope, may adorn and gladden all their future days. Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me say how pleasant it is to me to find myself in such a scene as this in Bombay again after my long sojourn among the Buddhists of Burma. When I was there, it was always pleasant to notice the effect of the Buddhist religion on the position of the women. Buddhism, like equity, favours equality; it represses a common form of conceit by proclaiming a fact of which, I think, we become more convinced as time passes by, namely, that moral excellence alone gives any individual man a title to set himself up as more excellent than his neighbours. As my learned friend and long my colleague in educational matters has pointed out, I mean Monsignor Bigandet, the Pope's Vicar in Burma, this refusal of Buddhism to allow any superiority except that of virtue "has mightily worked to elevate the character of the woman and raise it to a level with that of man. Who could think," he says, "of looking on a woman as a somewhat inferior being when we see her ranking according to the degrees of her spiritual attainments amongst the perfect and foremost followers of Buddha?" In Burma as noticed by Lord Ripon, there is no obstinate objection of the people to female education; and although it languishes there, I think his Lordship was not far wrong in rousing the educational department there to enter on an easy campaign. In India, however, the tendency has been opposite, and the reformers have had to contend with contrary winds and strong tides coming from the direction of Puranic Brahmanism and superstitious regard for old customs. It is true that in the native community there have been great leaders; and in the present time when the merits and demerits of the English official classes are much discussed, I think it appropriate enough to point out how many former governors and judges have presided on occasions like these. I had an old Asiatic Register of the year 1817 in my hands to-day, and there I found a notice of a meeting to promote native education, and among those prominent at that meeting are mentioned the names of Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. James Farish, and Mr. Francis Warden, names of the Civil Servants of that old time which still survive in their benefactions to the cause of education and other good works. Some of you here doubtless remember the time of the Board of Education over which the Chief Justice, Sir Erskine Perry, presided. It is not without some pride that I draw your attention to the long and uninterrupted list of men like these who during the last 50, 60, and 70 years have given time, money and influence in aid of education. They remind one of a fine passage in Tasso, where Godfrey tells the other Crusaders that they had not come to the Holy Land for mere vulgar gain or glory; it was not worth their while to leave their own pleasant homes for things like those.

> Per acquistar di breve suono un grido,
> Volgare, e posseder barbara terra.

I feel this afternoon that we are amid the historical past. My friend, Mr. Manekji Cursetji, began the work which culminates in grace and beauty in these latter days, in a time when he met much prejudice and few supporters. He had to preach and build at the same time, like that Noah who made the first Noah's ark; and on the ruins of the old Jericho of prejudice which he brought to the ground he has raised the fair structure of this school. But over this he had to spend, I don't know, how many thousands of rupees; and from time to time to defray its charges every month out of his own pocket. Since then new schools for girls have sprung up all around; a good many girls have matriculated at the University of Bombay; there is a demand for governesses and private teaching. We meet as graceful members of the society here and in London more than one pupil of this school; and so far there are many signs of visible result. So much, I think, is due to the past. But then the question arises to many thoughtful minds, what forms will the future disclose? That something great is to happen is clear as the day. We were met together not long ago to support Lady Reay's Fund for providing lady doctors, and that incident is the herald of much that is to follow. The Hon. Mr. Melvill told us of one Parsee lady, Miss Bhownagri, who has gone to England to study medicine; and of a Brahman matron, Mrs. Anand Joshi, who, after a fine career as a medical student in Philadelphia, goes as Physician to the Hospital at Kolhapur. I was at the Grant Medical College the other day, and found a whole class of lady students, some of whom were prize-women. A movement towards technical education is now setting in, and before long, that movement will pervade the shores of female education and lead to new demands and new successes. What provision, then, is being made for these new movements and all the work they will entail as their development goes on? My own idea is that new organization will be required and that the guidance of such movements can best be entrusted to local boards. The foresight of Lord Ripon has led to many of these boards being established over the whole country; and it would be a beneficial extension of the principle, if it were applied specially to matters of education. Under direct instructions from Lord Ripon, this was done in Burma; a great board with representatives of every class of the community was established for the whole province and in close relation to every Municipality. In Burma, the office of Director of Public Instruction is practically held in Commission like the admiralty, and in my opinion to the immense advantage of the country. The Board of Education can adapt itself to every sort of sectarian or caste requirement; and the more I consider the demands for special treatment made upon the Government here, the more I am persuaded that the Board system will answer as well here as in Burma. The Mahomedans in their Anjuman memorial, the managers of schools devoted to European children, the promoters of girls education here or among the Hindus, all these and many more, as I gathered when I held the port-folio of Chief Secretary in the Educational Department, wish for special examinations, special forms of grant-in-aid and other peculiar treatments. Now I think matters of this delicacy are best discussed in the first instance by Boards and Committees, and that these can often solve problems which baffle the ingenuity and conscientious care of the officials. I had lately a Commission to inquire into some matters of difference between the educational authorities, and the managers of the Poona High School for Native girls over which Miss Harford presides. I was astonished to find the nicest adaptation of the rules to the requirements, wishes and even prejudices of the classes who wish their daughters to continue their education even after the marriageable age. Much credit was, I thought, due to the hon. Mr. Ranade, Mr. Shankar Pundit, and Mr. Dandekar in the matter. Another reason why I think incorporated boards are likely to be useful is that when people get a share in the management they are willing to subscribe endowments, without which, as we know here well enough, this kind of education cannot go on. Now in this respect Burma is half a century behind Bombay—there is hardly an educational endowment in the country, although every year thousands of rupees are subscribed for horse races and boat races and lotteries. But the Board has just now been incorporated by the present Viceroy; and I feel sure that endowments will soon be subscribed. You cannot get people to subscribe much unless they are assured that the money will be applied for the very purpose for which it is given; and if we had an incorporated Board for this great and flourishing City of Bombay, it would soon become the usual and natural trustee of the money devoted to intermediate education. In these days of decentralizing and financial economy, I think it must be conceded that a city like this containing so many men, public-spirited, learned, and generous, ought to have a School Board. In fact, this would be reverting to the old Board of Education which controlled these matters until the country was ripe for a University. Since those days intermediate education, and now female education, have become great interests, and a board is wanted like the London School Board to do the work which the University does not do, and to direct the enthusiasm which leads people to found scholarships and prizes which preserve their names when they themselves have passed away. This Institution, I think, shows the need of some central organization. Unless the same tests of examination be applied to several schools, there is no way of testing their comparative efficiency. I notice that the French language and the Gujerati language are not now taught here as they were once, some years ago; the change may be right enough, but questions like these ought to be publicly debated as in Burma and as in the University, and the reasons made known to the public. And perhaps some means of attracting the Hindus could be found, the number of Hindu girls here having dwindled down to two. But I fear I am travelling into too wide a domain; and the level rays of the setting sun warn me that the evening is beginning, so I conclude as I started, congratulating the Lady Superintendent and the other teachers on the satisfactory result of the year, and wishing Mr. Manockjee and Mr. Cama and the other supporters of this school a long continuance of success in their efforts. (Applause.)

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, on behalf of the board of directors, thanked Mr. Justice Jardine for the honour he had done them in presiding at the meeting, and Mrs. Jardine for giving away the prizes. The praise which the chairman had been pleased to bestow upon him raised him, Mr. Manockjee said, to much higher estimation than he thought he deserved to be raised. He had built many castles in the air, as some persons were pleased to think; he had tried his utmost to give his daughters a English education when English education was looked down upon in the native community; and this institution, the Alexandra Institution for the education of native girls in English, was one of the castles in the air that he had built. (Cheers.) If in the work before him, he had relied only upon his own means, he feared he should have failed; but he relied upon an all-wise Providence; and his labours had borne some fruit. Addressing Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Manockjee said it was very, very kind of her to have taken the trouble to distribute the prizes. Thanks were also due, Mr. Manockjee remarked, to all the other ladies and gentlemen for their attendance. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.

THE Gaekwar has come on a private visit to Bombay with Mr. Elliot, his former tutor, the Sir Sooba Mr. Luxmon Jugonnath, and other Durbaree officials and some fifty armed followers. His Highness, while at Vansee Borsee, a hot-weather retreat in the Nowsaree Zillah, formed the design of paying a flying private visit to Bombay. Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee's steamer, the Cutch Hall, was accordingly sent to the sea board at Morolee, whither the Maharaja proceeded in a steam launch from Vansee Borsee. The steamer, with His Highness and others on board, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday morning. The same morning the Gaekwar came on shore in a steam launch sent for him by Captain Hext, the Director of Indian Marine; and after visiting the new Boree Bunder terminus and the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, His Highness returned to the Cutch Hall, on board of which he is temporarily residing. The same evening His Highness came ashore again and visited the Victoria Gardens, the Town Hall, the Crawford Market, and some of the European shops in the Fort. On Friday His Highness visited several places on Malabar Hill, the Prince's Dock, the Secretariat, the High Court, and the turret-ship in the harbour. The Commissioner of Police [illegible] specially appointed an experienced and intelligent inspector of the Detective Branch, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, to accompany His Highness on his visits to the principal institutions of Bombay. His Highness and party left Bombay for Goa by the Cutch Hall on Saturday morning.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

Maj-Genl & Mrs Nicholl, R A, Rawal Pindi.
Maj-Genl and Mrs Lavie.
Miss Nicholl.
Col Penny, R A, Bombay.
b Col Read, R A, Agra.
b Col and Mrs Kerr, Matheran.
b Surgn Burke, I M D.
b Mr J K Greig.
b Mr J D Milne.
b Mr and Mrs Irvine, Cape
Mr Racton Straw, Gundavi.
b Mr and Mrs H F Story, Sukkur.
Mr Charles Scholvin, Calcutta.
b Mr G Hume, 61st Regt.
b Mr H Acton, Aden.
b Col J W O'Dowda, B S C, Muttra.
b Mr and Mrs Glazier, Calcutta.
b Mr Edward Clayton S. Q. Central Africa.
b Mr John A Grant.
b Mr R S Whiteway, C S, Ajmere.
Surgn-Maj Banks, Surat.
b Mr J Posford, B C S, Calcutta.
b Lieut F B Johnstone, R A, Jabbalpore.
b Mr A D Wilkins, Thana.
Mr and Mrs C Macnaghten, Rajkote.
b Mr H W Harrison, C S, Meerut.
b Maj F C Burton, Brigade Staff, Meerut.
b Mr R G Dyson, 3rd Drag Guard, Muttra.
b Col Morris, Peshawar.
b Mr C L Toussaint, Umballa.
Mr Bell.
b Mr C Quinnell, Gujranwalla.
b Mr F W Ling.
Mr W K Laxton.
b Mr H W Lewis.
Mr C H Candy.
Capt W A Plant, R A, Mean Meer.
Col Rochfort, Sheranpore.
b Maj Barlow, Mean Meer.
Mr A H R Mitre.
Mr and Mrs J H Fisher, C S.
b Mr Donald Smeaton, C S, N W Provinces.
Mr W Goodrich.
Mr and Mrs Rollo, Ajmere.
Capt and Mrs Beane, I M, Bombay.
b Mr John Wharten, Bombay.
b Mrs Foord.
b Capt Whittingdale, N F, Mean Meer.
b Mr R J Middleton, Bombay.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
b Mr Dalton.
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
b Mr Duncan, Bombay.
Mr A Taylor, Bombay.
Mr Julien, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs Rae, Bombay.
b Misses Rae, Bombay.
Mr S Hornidge, Thana.
Mr J Crowder, London.
Mr St Quintod Bijene, Bombay.
Mr A D Pelly, Bombay.
Lieut Crutchley.
Mr R Addison.
Mr Troward.
Mr L A Bacheldar.
Mr J Thornhill, England.
Capt J Parkhane, Calcutta.

Residents left during the week marked (*b*) thus.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 10th to the 16th instant, 3 East Indians, 6 Native Christians, 183 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 232 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 294. The deaths are thus classified, viz.: 7 from measles, 56 from fever, 19 from dysbentry, 15 from diarrhœa, 1 fom cholera, and 131 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 30·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·4 per 1,000 per annum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.
An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.
Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

SOME PARLIAMENTARY CHARACTERS.

SEVERAL of the more recent additions to the House of Commons have suddenly gained distinction by eccentricities of speech of peculiarities of costume of them, Mr. Henniker Heaton is perhaps the most distinguished. Concerning him the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

For some time past the world of London has been faintly conscious of a new light. Nearly every morning and from most newspapers it heard something of Mr. Henniker Heaton. According to innumerable paragraphs, he was always distinguishing himself in some surprising manner and deserving, if not actually winning, golden opinions. It come to be understood that Mr. Henniker Heaton was a returned Australian, who had acquired means either by land or newspaper undertakings in New South Wales and Queensland, and was prepared with praiseworthy public spirit, to devote himself to promoting the welfare of our colonies and the good of the Empire. At the election he got into Parliament as Conservative member for Canterbury, and no sooner did the House meet than he became a conspicuous person in it. His sudden prominence was attributable in part to the peculiarity of a costume, comprising a light-coloured cravat, which gave him the appearance of what is sometimes called a "sporting character;" but in a far greater degree it was due to the fact that he began to ask questions and give notices before less enterprising members had learnt how to make their way about the House. Quickly perceiving with unerring instinct that the position he first took up immediately behind the leaders of his party was more obscure than a comparatively independent standpoint below the gangway, Mr. Heaton removed to the bench once sacred to the Fourth party, and promptly became quite at home. His opinions of men, parties, and affairs were easily formed, and it has been ascertained that already, after a few weeks' acquaintance with it, he has decided views about the British Senate. He considers that there is nobody in it so "eloquent and witty as the Hon. W. B. Dalley, of New South Wales, or so "elegant and persuasive as the Hon. George Higin-botham, of Victoria. It is moreover, the hon. gentleman's opinion that our greatest orator, next to Mr. Gladstone, is Mr. Sexton, the Members for Sligo. Not only is he ready with complete-schemes of Home Rule for Ireland and Federation for the Empire, but during the present week he has formally submitted to the House a demand for universal international penny postage. Naturally, the House awaited his set speech with curiosity, but after waiting with suspended judgment for his first few sentences, the greater part of the audience turned from him and rendered the rest of his utterances all but inaudible by plunging into animated conversation, the noise of which soon filled the House with a resounding buzz. In no degree abashed by such a reception, Mr. Heaton stood well out towards the middle of the floor, and referring frequently to the pile of foolscap paper in his hands upon which his notes were inscribed, spoke at considerable length in a nasal or Yankee accent entirely to his own self-satisfaction. Having plenty of space left at his disposal, he strode to and fro freely, and occasionally turned his back upon the Speaker for the purpose of haranguing those Irish members who have secured his admiration, and of whose applause he was evidently covetous. Now and then a sentence could be heard and excited suspicion that the hon. gentleman was indulging in sentimental reflections upon the woes of the emigrant, that "exile from home" debarred from correspondence with his family by excessive postal rates. At one point, raising his voice, he loudly announced that he was about to approach a part of his subject upon which "the highest efforts of the imagination would not be wasted." Finally a perfervid allusion to the relations of the "trackless plains of Australia" with the "mother country" obtained general notice, and brought Mr. Heaton's address to a close amidst an outburst of ironical plaudits.

Of another member who distinguished himself on the same occasion, the correspondent writ :—

A person wholly unknown arose below the Ministerial gangway to second Mr. Heaton's motion. He was rather tall, of about middle age, attired in a sort of ancient dress suit, and distinguished by the height of a dome-like forehead which sermouned his long pale face. Upon inquiry it was discovered that he was Mr. H. G. Ried, Member for the new borough of Aston Manor, and said to be the son of a Highland Crofter. He had been successively farmer's boy, parish schoolmaster, candidate for the Dissenting Ministry, newspaper editor and proprietor, and author of a work recording the virtue of "Old Oscar," a faithful dog. At the first glance it could be seen that this singular personage was very much in earnest. He poured forth a stream of fluent eloquence of the old Mechanics's Institute platform style, and accompanied it with a form of gesticulation which conveyed an impression that he was pumping up his rhetoric with unflagging energy. From the instant he opened his mouth to the moment when he resumed his seat, Mr. Ried kept his far-reaching right arm perpetually with motion, alternately raising it high in the air and dropping it nearly upon the head of the unconcious members ranged below him with a montonous regularity which would have been painful had it been less absurdly amusing. In his left hand he grasped the cover of a blue book within which his notes were artfully concealled, and with the help of hurried glasses at them he held forth with tireless energy until he had awakened in the minds of his older hearers reminiscence of "Auld Lang Syne" when there were "visions about" of "unival brotherhood" and "E-li-hu Burrett," as Mr. Reid called him, was striking "sparks from the anvil" of social reform. So attractive did the hon. gentleman's method prove that groups were formed at the bar of members' including Sir W. Harcourt, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, and Sir T. Brassey, who highly enjoyed his ingenous display, while Mr. Ashmead Bartlett smiled upon him superciliously from the front Opposition bench, where Lord Jhon Manners, Sir F. Stanley, and Mr. Balfour remained to share the entertainment.

Another member who has recently come to the front is Mr. De Cobain. He is the son of a Wesleyan Minister and has been Grand Master of the Orange Lodge of Belfast and is still deputy Grand Master for Ireland. The correspondent says:—

His highest distinctions would alone render him specially obnoxious to the Nationalists, but the question he puts upon the paper drive them wild. There was one yesterday asking the unfortunate Chief Secretary whether his heavily-taxed attention had been called to the fact that at a recent election of poor law guardians for Tralee the "League" supplied a large quantity of intoxicating drink to voters, in consequence of which "a man named William Denny was brought into Tralee in a state of insensibility, so that Drs. Murray and Mulally were obliged to use the stomach pump with the result that they extracted a pint-and-a-half of alcohol from the unfortunate man." The terrible tale thus presented was circumstantial enough and bore on the surface evidence of truth. But Mr. De Cobain did not ask the question when it was called on, and could not be found. Mr. Healy at once broke loose and evinced a desire to vent his pent-up rage by quarrelling with the Speaker. Here in print, he declared, a "disgraceful and indecent attack" had been made. Was the hon. member free to "run away from his question?" He was pacified by an assurance that he might ask Mr. Morley about it by-and-by. Mr. De Cobain stole in quietly soon after this outbreak, and kept within the shadow of the Speaker's chair; but the eagle eye of partriotism discerned him, and the Irishmen howled at him awfully from afar. The cause of all this commotion did not care. He sat unmoved, without turning a hair of his long, black, glossy, and curling locks, and seemed to be entirely devoid of curiosity. Mr. Healy, therefore, again took up the matter, and for the purpose of "exposing the manner in which Tory members for the North of Ireland" wickedly assailed "innocent persons," he inquired what the Chief Secretary had to say with regard to Mr. De Cobain's injurious imputations. The Speaker interposed to remark that the course thus taken was not strictly in order, and the Parnellites prepared to groan at him; but as Mr. Peel went on to admit that there was "great force" in the objections which had been expressed to reflections upon individuals, and gave the Chief Secretary liberty to reply, the Irishmen cheered enthusiastically. Mr. Morley, in his coldly correct manner, then said the police reported that there was no such branch of the National League in Tralee as was mentioned in the question; that they could find no warrant for the statement as to drink being supplied at the election; and that the allegation with respect to William Denny was entirely unfounded. The categorical refutation of all Mr. De Cobain's insinuations consoled the Parnellites, but left the offender unrepentant.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH COLONIAL SERVICE.

THE following changes are announced in the *personnel* of the French Colonial service:—

M. Richaud, Governor of the French establishments in India, to be Governor of Reunion, in succession to M. Cunier, retired. M. Manes. Director of the Interior at Reunion, to be Governor at Pondichery. M. Genouille, senior prefect, to be Governor at Senegal, in succession to M. Seignac Lesseps, retired. M. Le Boucher, Governor of New Caledonia, to be Governor at Guadaloupe, in succession to M. Laugier, retired. M. Nouette, Director of the Interior Cochin China, to be Governor at New Caledonia. Mr. Pardon, Secretary General of the Prefecture of the Lore, becomes Director of the Interior at Cochin China; M. Lougnon, Director of Guyant, becomes Director of the Interior at Reunion; M. Morrachini, Director of Tabiti, becomes Director of the Interior at New Caledonia, and M. Mathevet, a journalist, becomes Director of the Interior at Tahiti. M. Clement Thomas, Chief of Service, Chandernagore, becomes Commandant at Nossi Be and is to be replaced by M. Farine, Sub-Chief of the office of the Minister for the Marine and of the Colonies. M. de la Motte, Editor of the *Temps*, becomes Commandant at Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

THE INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from London to us up country paper, says:—The appointment of the Joint Committee on Indian affairs still hangs fire, and continues to be a source of great perturbation to the leaders of both parties. The existing difficulties have all arisen out of the persistent demands of Lord Randolph Churchill to reduce the number of the Committee to fourteen—seven members for each House. It is not difficult to understand why Lord Randolph desires such a limitation. The obvious result which he seeks to effect is to give the Committee a purely official character. There is also ground for believing that he wishes to exclude certain Radical members, like Mr. Dillon, Mr. Hunter, and possibly independent men like Mr. J. Maclean from the Committee. It would, however, be surprising if a Committee of over thirty could not grapple with the peculiar views of Messrs. Dillon and Hunter. As to Mr. Maclean he is one of the most experienced men on Indian subjects in the whole House, though he does not quite accord with Lord Randolph's views in regard to officialism. At the recent meeting at the Carlton Club, Lord Randolph made a strong appeal to his party to support him in his contention, and he even intimated that, unless his views were carried out, he should decline to take any part in the deliberations of the Committee. Viscount Carnbrok, without traversing Lord Randolph's arguments, pointed out that, when the Lords nominated their moiety of the Committee—which cousists of seventeen—no one thought of objecting to the number; in fact, the names were all settled by the two front benches with Lord Salisbury's complete assent. The object of this information given by Viscount Cranbrook was to intimate to the Carlton Club that the line taken by Lord Randolph was not likely to meet with the approval of Lord Randolph's leader, who was then in the south of France. Lord Randolph nevertheless persisted in his urgent appeal, and men like Sir James Fergusson and Sir Richard Temple expressed their agreement with him, doubtless because, being officials, they were pretty sure of their appointment. It was, however, somewhat surprising that independent men like Mr. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton should have quietly yielded to Lord Randolphf's proposal. The only gentleman at the Carlton Club meeting who took up an entirely untrammelled position was Mr. J. Maclean, and I hear from a trustworthy source that Mr. Maclean made it known that he should not consider himself bound to follow the advice which Lord Randolph had given. The Government seem disposed to hold on to their original proposal, and, should they adhere to this determination, we may see Lord Randolph Churchchill stranded. His present course seems unaccountable, because last year he was prepared to have supported the demands of Mr. John Sagg, and would then, of course, have found himself sitting by the side of that gentlemen who hold views on Indian subjects almost as extreme as those of Mr. Dillon or Professor Hunter. The quarrel, as it stands, is a pretty one, and Lord Randolph seems disposed to try and ride roughshod over the whole House of Commons in order to attain his object.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE London correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—Sir Charles Dilke continues to attend Parliament with great regularity, and is apperently determined to persistently live down the scandal attaching to his name. It seems probable that the right hon. Baronet will seek to take advantage of the excited discussions aroused upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland in order to try and resume his old post in the front rank of English politics. Mr. Gladstone, as your readers are aware, has more than once expressed a strong opinion upon the subject of his late colleagues connection with the Divorce Court, and when Sir Charles Dilke called upon him shortly after the hearing of the famous *cause celebre* he somewhat warmly declined to receive the right hon'ble Baronet's pasteboard. Sir Charles will, therefore, no doubt, gratify at once his personal feelings towards Mr. Gladstone, and range himself on the popular side in politics by taking upon an attitude of hostility towards the Premier's Irish scheme. He has already shown signs of doing this. A few days ago he presided at a meeting held in a Sunday school in Kensal Road convened to discuss the question of Ireland. The walls of the Sunday school were, of course, decorated with scriptural texts, and it so happened that immediately above Sir Charles Dilke's head was the injunction "Keep my commandments and live." Deut. 5, verses 18 and 21 would also have been appropriate to the occasion; but the text as it stood was probably quite sarcastic enough. Sir Charles Dilke on this occasion was accompanied by the niece of Lady Dilke. In speaking upon the Irish question, the right hon'ble gentleman expressed his adherence to Mr. Chamberlain's National Council scheme, but strongly opposed the idea of burdening the British taxpayer in order to buy out the Irish landlords. This expression of opinion earned for him a sentence or two of approval from the *Standard*, which may form the thin end of the wedge for his reintroduction to political life. Mr. Crawford also attends the House pretty regularly, but the melancholy which was noticed sometime ago as settling down upon him seems on the increase, and his general health appears to be giving way.

Sir Charles Dilke, however, does not make much progress in overcoming the coldness with which he is regarded by members generally. He frequently tries to enter into conversation with some of his old acquaintances in the lobby and elsewhere about the House; but, although members cannot very well refuse to answer him when he addresses them it is very obvious that none of them like to be seen in conversation with him. Mr. H J Wilson, who asked the question in the House with regard to the great divorce case which drew forth a protest from Sir Charles Dilke, is said to be quite willing to give the right hon'ble gentleman the opportunity which he asked for of making a personal explanation, and to bring the matter forward in some stage of supply in such a form as to enable Sir Charles Dilke to make the defence which he declined to make in the witness-box. It is, however, doubtful whether the House of Commons will assent to this being done. Some of the papers are giving currency to the rumour that a fresh development of the great divorce case may shortly be expected, but what form it will take no one seems to know.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE following paragraphs are extracted from an article in the *Economist* of the 27th ultimo:—

It is much to be desired that the Indian Government would definitely make up its mind as to the form in which its accounts are to be presented. Year after year it goes on making changes which it thinks are, and possibly may be, improvements, but the effect of which is to make it impossible to compare the accounts of one year, or series of years, with another. Thus this year we are told the accounts and estimates have been recast, so as to show more clearly how the Indian finances have been affected by the fall in silver, and this information will certainly be valuable. In their new form, however, the accounts for the past two years do not correspond with the estimates, and it is impossible, therefore, to institute any reliable comparison between the two. And going backwards, somewhat similiar breaks in the continuity of the figures are always being met with, the result being that even the most careful student is apt to be betrayed into serious errors; and the intricacies of Indian finance are to the majority of people rendered almost hope-lessly involved by the superadded complications in the form of the accounts. That the Indian Government should wish to improve its mode of book-keeping is right enough. But if it cannot make up its mind as to what is the best form it would be much better for it to refrain from making alterations until it has come to a definite decision than to go chopping and changing about from year to year.

Sir Auckland Colvin sees very clearly, and is apparently not a little alarmed because of the loss which the Treasury sustains on its remittances by the fall in silver. We doubt, however, whether he sees equally clearly the advantage in the shape of stimulated trade that India has gained by the fall or that he sufficiently realises the fact, that if through the fall of silver India receives a large amount of the metal in exchange for products, her tax-paying power, measured in silver, will be proportionately increased and the Treasury benefited. This latter is a phase of the question which appears hardly to have received the attention it deserves.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April as compared with that for the 20th April:—

	April 13.			April 20.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,56,691	15	0	41,56,691	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,77,52,342	4	10	2,18,40,491	13	1
Other Deposits	3,42,03,689	11	10	3,33,30,926	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,38,275	2	8	4,68,439	3	6
Sundries	16,51,842	2	3	17,02,967	2	5
Rs...	7,84,62,844	4	7	8,14 99,519	10	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	56,02,883	12	0	59,72,951	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	47,98,036	4	0	47,32,153	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,01,55,894	2	3	1,05,44,074	12	5
Credits on do.	80,83,455	14	4	79,91,975	3	10
Bills discounted	2,41,97,688	14	5	2,50,66,636	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,65,204	4	0	7,51,920	3	3
Bullion	3,991	12	9	3,588	14	0
Dead Stock	11,34,636	10	11	11,34,058	3	11
Stamps	8,804	1	0	9,398	1	0
Sundries	6,53,644	15	3	6,53,482	1	3
Cash at Head Office	87,74,208	5	6	92,85,935	4	0
Do. at Branches	1,41,84,398	4	2	1,53,53,394	9	6
Rs...	7,84,62,844	4	7	8,11,99,519	10	11

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque R. Morrow, 1,156 tons, Captain J. H. O'Brien, sails to-day, for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Nevassa, 1,931 tons, Capt. T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Rangoon (6th March), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Swiftsure, 1,256 tons, Captain G Burton, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cochin (21st April), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Graig and Co.

THE steam-ship Kildare, 2,277 tons, Captain J Johnstone, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Shields (26th March), with a cargo of 2,976 tons coal, and Mr Bowan as a passenger. She is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (27th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. Evans, Miss Bouton, and 42 deck passengerr.

THE steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant, from Glasgow (20th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Liddon, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Maidment. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham.

THE steam-ship Laleham, 1,300 tons, Captain E. Marshall, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London (19th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Michael Murphy, Mrs. E. Underwood, Mr. C. T. Underwood, Mr. Earnest Williams, Mr. Herbert Williams and 1 child.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain J. W. Skinner, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Busreh (9th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Sir Robert Sandeman, Major Gl. Hancock, Capt. Daniel, Capt. Mellis, Dr. Mawson, Mr Campbell, Mr. Bachdder, Mr. and Mrs. Troward and 2 children, Mr. Fazerally and 83 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
" Aspatria	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
" Inchrhona	1496	Macdonald	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Eden Hall	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Cambodia	1969	Wildgoose	M	Ralli Bros.
" Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	...	Captain.
" Inchmaree	1287	Francis		J. Mackintosh Co
" Prince Alexander	1911	R. Eckert		McCulloch & Co
" Nubia	4319	T. G. Knox		W. & A. Graham
" Bernicia	...			
" Mameluke	1752	A. Newey		Captain.
" Laleham	1300	E. Marshall		

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
23	Kildare (s)	Johnstone	Shields, March 26.
	Java (s)	Skinner	Busreh, April 9.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Glasgow, March 20.
	Nevassa (s)	Nailer	Rangoon, March 6.
24	Swiftsure (s)	Burton	Cochin, April 21.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Calcutta, March 27.
	Laleham (s)	Marshall	London, March 19.
25	Bretwalda (s)	Carpenter	Cardiff, March 27.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Busreh. April 12.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	East Anglia (s)	McDowell	Genoa.
	Restitution ( )	Abbot	Marseilles.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee.
	Dago (s)	Bisset	Antwerp.
	Rosario (s)	Dryden	Hull.
	City of Kios (s)	McPherson	Liverpool.
	Clyde (s)	Edmond	London.

The barque R Marron, O'Brien, obtained her port-clearance for Tuticorin on Saturday last.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamers Hornhead, for Amsterdam; and Culna, Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
20	Africa (s)	Loutit	Singapore, April 3.
	Goa (s)	Lewis	Port Adelaide, Mar. 8
	Kilwa (s)	England	Rangoon, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Steamers Bokhara, City of Cambridge, Armenia and Bucephalus. Barque Normandi.
April 20.—Steamer Shahjehan. Ship County of Edinburgh.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
20	John Davie		Mauritius.
	Nuddea (s)		Calcutta.
21	Canning (s)		Rangoon.
	Bokhara (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
20	Ellora (s)		Bombay.
21	Himalaya (s)		Rangoon.
	Clan Macarthur (s)		London.
	Nuddea (s)		London.
22	Rewa (s)		Calcutta.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Toussaint and Bentillier; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 270 cwts coir yarn, Moolji Jaitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
White Rose s—99 bales hemp, Lowji Jairam; 1,096 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhoy; 1,300 cwts bone meal, E Peerdina; 145 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithaney.
Clan Sinclair s—171 bales cotton, Dewraj Dewsey; 600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 60 cwts dry ginger, Sewji Ramji; 100 bales hemp, Goculdass Jaithany; 100 bales cotton, B Narrondass.
Principality s—2,00 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Penthesolia s—400 boles cotton, G Shamji.

FOR LONDON.

River Indus s—320 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 38 cwts rampatri, Punnett and Co; 13 cwts peacock feathers Moolji Jamal; 55 cwts gum, D Pudamsey; 7 cwts ivory, E Passiany; 16 bales hides, M Mooman and Co; 4 bales hides, H Jooma; 835 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 271 cwts dry ginger, Moolji Jaitha and Co; 300 bales cotton, E spinner and Co; 29 cwts dry ginger, P Mnnguldass.
Henzada s—87 cwts dry ginger, M Gangji.
Mirzapore s—485 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 246 cwts dry ginger, Sewji Ramji; 204 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverly s—1,0 0 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulf of Venice s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 81 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Prinz Alexander s—1,528 cwts wheat, E Spinners and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Inchmaree s—6,326 cwts wheat, the United Merchants and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Prinz Alexander s—400 cwts linseed and 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Inchmaree s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.
Iran s—1,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.
Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchrhona s—2,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,400 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mameluke s—999 cwts rapeseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co; 150 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 402 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
China s—4,000 cwts rape seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clan Murray s—8,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTOR.

Henzada s—1,991 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thisbe s—15 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Melpomene s—880 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Berenicia s—2,000 cwts linseed, F Mascotti and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Recta s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Mirzapore s—2,272 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hornhead s—10,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Euphrates s—7,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—336 bales cotton, Ramjidas Luckmondas.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

MARKET closed, owing to the Easter holidays.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Dundas, Major, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Poona
Lloyd, Col, Bo 1st Gren, on leave, from Tonghoo
Shephard, Capt, Bo Staff, on leave, from Poona
Jopp, Lieut-Col, Bo 12th Infy, on leave, from Poona
Heyland, Lieut-Col, 12th Bo Lanc, on leave, from Poona
Senior, Lieut-Col, Bl 1st Infy, on furlough, from Fyzabad
King, Col, Mad, on retirement, from Secunderabad
Swiney, Col, 32nd Mad N I, on furlough, from Secunderabad

APRIL 23.

Milne, Lieut, Bo 5th Lt Infy, on duty, from Mhow
Rochfort, Col, Bl, on furlough, from Sehrampore
Plant, Capt, Bl R A, on leave, from Meean Mir

APRIL 23.

Dixon, Lt, Bl, on leave from Sialkot.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Dundas, Major, Bo A A G, on duty, to Poona.
Sandford, Col, Bl R E, on duty, to Aden.
Sir John Ross, Lt Gl, Bo Staff, on leave, to England.
Ebden, Major, Bo 23rd Regt N L I, on furlough, to England.
Currie, Lt Col, Bo Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.
Roe, Lt, Mad R E, on duty, to Bangalore.
Plant, Capt, Bl R A, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Lt-Col, Bl Sus Regt, on medical certificate, to England.
Smith, Lt, Bl, 12th Cavy, on private affairs, to England.
Whittingdale, Capt, Bl, A P D., on medical certificate, to England.
Phillipson, Lt, Bo 7th Dr Gds, on medical certificate, to England.
Phillips, Major, Bl, 1st East Sus, Regt on medical certificate, to England.
Shephard, Capt, Bo Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Heyland, Lt-Col, 1st Bo Lanc, on leave, to Poona.
Jopp, Lt-Col, Bo 12th Infy, on leave, to Poona.
Armstrong, Surgn, Bo M S, on further orders, to Kurrachee.
Baillie, Lieut, Bo S C, on furlough to, England.
Stewart, Col, Bl, S C, on medical certificate, to England.
Dyson, Lt, Bl 3rd Dr Gds, on leave, to England.
Kerr, Col, Mad, 3rd Lt Cavy, on furlough, to England.
Seville, Lieut, Bo 2nd N Staff Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Johnston, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, to England.
Reid, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on leave, to England,
Bunda, Col, Bl, on forlough, to England.

APRIL 25.

Lloyd, Col, Bo, 1st Gren, to rejoin, to Tonghoo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 24st April, 1886.

THE Range at Colaba will be available for class firing for the Bombay Volunteers on the afternoon of the following days, viz: Monday, 26th; Tuesday, 27th; and Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Members are reminded that the period for class firing cannot be extended beyond the 30th inst. It is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so as soon as possible. Those who cannot go to Coorla should complete at Colaba during the four days the Range is available. Ammunition for Volunteers and Cadets will be issued at Coorla and Colaba Ranges.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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MANDALAY,
BY
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"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STUART—April 22, at the G. P. O. Buildings, Bombay from pneumonia, Emmeline (Linnie) Antoinette, third daughter of C. A. Stuart, Presidency Post Master.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HACKETT—April 18, at Mian Mir, the wife of Major Chas Hackett, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

LIVERMORE—April 16, at Turzum, Darjeeling, the wife of Martin Livermore, of a daughter.

REID—April 17, at Ballia, N-W P, the wife of P B Reid, D S Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOORE-LANE—CORBYN—April 17, at the Pro-Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev F Montgomery, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev H Spence, Gray William Moore-Lane, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Colonel Moore-Lane, Post Master-General, Punjab, to Edith Vernon, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E C Corbyn, B S C.

THOMAS—MARSDEN—April 14, at Delhi, by the Rev Haig, John Thomas, Sergeant Instructor of Fencing, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Isabelle Vera Marsden, eldest daughter of Major Charles John Marsden.

DEATHS.

BURLTON-BENNETT—April 19, at Umballa, Juliet Elanor, eldest child of Major and Mrs Burlton-Bennett aged 15 months and 22 days.

DICK—April 16, at Patiala, Robert Dick, Punjab Education Department, aged 50 years.

FITZPATRICK—April 13, at Calcutta, Miss Anne Fitzpatrick, aged 83 years.

GEORGE—April 15, at Ludhiana, of paralysis, David George, D D, Chaplain, A C S, retired list, aged 55.

LINCOLN—April 17, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, Winifred Hortense Helenia, wife of Francis Stephen Lincoln, aged 18 years, 7 months and 9 days.

MATTHEWS—April 14, at Benares, Bryant Walford Mathews, Assistant Jailor, leaving a widow and five children, aged 51 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886.

COLONEL YULE and the late Mr. Arthur Burnell have made a distinct advance upon the work of all who have preceded them in the task of elucidating Anglo-Indian colloquialisms. Their "Hobson-Jobson" is perhaps the most complete work of its kind that has yet been published; we certainly know of none more interesting in the fulness of its information or in the richness of its textual illustrations. These latter have been gathered from all sources and from all periods, beginning with writers of times before even Sir Marco Polo, and ending with Sir James Stephen's essay of only yesterday on the Trial of Nuncomar. If any exception can be taken to the plan of the authors it is that their plan is laid down on too broad foundations. "China," "Java," "Chop Stick," "Joss House" are only a few instances of an abounding class of headings which indicate that the patient compilers of the work have gone much farther East than the feet and even the thoughts of Anglo-India wanderers are wont to go. But this is not a defect in the book, and we know of no omissions from it important enough to be pleaded against its rich redundancies. Assuredly the purpose which the authors had in view was one which claims the interest not of philologers and scholars alone, but of students of manners. Anglo-Indian life can of course best be studied in itself; but many of its features are so strongly marked in its colloquialisms that a book of this sort has a distinct value as a collection of material for social portraitures. We are bound to admit that from that point of view the work is not perfect. For instance, Anglo-Indian life is rather inadequately illustrated in a glossary which tells us much of "Brandy pawnee" and of "Country Beer," but which has no word to say about "Whiskey Pegs" or their constituents, and which will leave the coming centuries in darkness as to the glories of "Byculla cocktail." Or again, why should we be told so much that we all know about bendies and brinjoles and other harmless and joyless accompaniments of the Indian joint, and nothing at all of "borrage," the sweet perfumer of every wine cup that was ever quaffed under an Anglo-Indian roof? Or again, who that has tasted of the bitternesses as well as of the sweets of our life upon these shores of exile will endorse a vocabulary which gives no *droite de cité* to the most useful of all harmless terms of domestic objugation, which imputes to Rama or Gopal that he has a sylvan origin. This is unjust to those who may come after us, and who, if "jungliwalas," is not in their vocabulary, may have to hurl harsher words at the head of stupidity. Some of Colonel Yule's definitions, too, are inadequate. For instance, he gives an interpretation almost exclusively ethnological of the term "Mogul." But in Southern India, at all events, the word or a derivative from it is employed to denote any especially native characteristic. We hear of Moguli cooking; if work is done in a scamping, dilatory, sort of way the Anglo Indian puts it down as "Moguli" work, and the last sentence of condemnation is passed upon it. And why, again—though we are wildly discursive in our suggestions of incompleteness—has not a column been found in a book so rich in its illustrations from Portuguese history and the Portuguese tongue for a dissertation upon the Padroado? Is it because we in India have heard so much about it during the last two years that Colonel Yule has withheld information on the subject from his readers?

But the book is on the whole so full and so rich that we have no further word of complaint as to its deficiencies. In an admirable introduction Colonel Yule bespeaks the interest of a much wider circle than that of the Anglo-Indian by showing that the hybrid phraseology of their class has exercised an influence upon the eminently receptive tongue of the English people. There is already a long list of words which have been admitted to what he calls "full franchise;" others have received partial recognition. But no language in the world except that which the Parisian tradesman, in bidding for custom, spoke of as "American," is so receptive as the English—none more capable of assimilating the words and the phrases of other tongues, provided always that it has need of them. We have taken such a word as "loot" because it is useful to us; as we have no Accademy like that of France, finding an *advocatus diaboli* to plead against every strange word for which philological canonization is pleaded, we shall take many more, if and as we need them. We annex the languages of our neighbours with as little compunction as their territory, and the strange thing always is that the new should assimilate so well with the old. Even our slang has been enriched in this way. We still hope it is not true that India taught Englishmen one of the most familiar but least elegant of their strong sayings. But it would be an extenuating circumstance, at all events, if England could trace back to India that well known oath and could prove that the originators of the saying "not a damn" meant nothing more serious than the smallest coin known in the indigenous currency, and which it is important to know, was innocent of an "n". In that light the Duke of Welington's famous phrase pleads for forgiveness. He had lived in India, and his "twopenny dam" —without the "n"—reads like an interesting reference to a small fact in Indian currency. It would be just as intelligible and just as pardonable if in the time of ruin that is coming upon all of us, the retired Anglo-Indians were to make the walls of 14, St. James's Square, ring with contemptuous references to the "twopenny rupee." It is coming to that, and we cannot expect the rupee to be much longer spoken with civility.

"Hobson-Jobson" is about the least purely descriptive title that could have been given to the book, but we all know what it means, and it at all events covers a large group of the words and phrases which have acquired a place in our Anglo-Indian talk. "Hobson-Jobson" is as perverse an echo of "Hassan Hussein" as the distorting ear of Tommy Atkins could invent, but it stands at the head of a whole class of phrases of which it is the type and convenient exemplar. Thus the British soldier used grimly to twist "cholera morbus" into "Corporal Forbes," as even more whimsical philologists twisted "mordexin," the Portuguese form of a Mahratti word for cholera, into "*mort de chien!*" Mark Twain's estimate of Chaucer, that he was "a clever man, but could not spell," stands true of so many of our forerunners, who having even less than a phonetic knowledge of Indian names, put them into a shape past recognition. We might give a score of illustrations of this, but "Helabas" as an official and "Isle O'Bats" as a colloquial military rendering of the name sufficiently show what Tommy Atkins and much more exalted personages could do to obscure a historic name. And if we thus take liberties with the terms in our neighbours' topography we are not more respectful in dealing with their grammar. Why is it that Hindustani verbs incorporated into the tongue of Anglo-India are almost invariably imperatives stereotyped into the infinitive use? We give the order "banao," "puckerao," and "to banao" and "to puckerao" become convenient if loose infinitives, which express a meaning to all men. Colonel Yule does not allow the subject to give him much trouble when he hints that this peculiar use of Hindustani expressions "doubtless exemplifies some obscure linguistic law." What linguistic law, except that the tongue is lazy and unscientific and careless as to the accuracy of the forms which it adopts for convenience sake? We have done pretty much the same thing in many cases in which French substantives have been bodily changed into English verbs, without change of form. But "Hobson Jobson," itself an element of change, is itself changing and progressive. Here and there are many words and phrases in the speech of Anglo-India which are being slowly modified or passed out of use. The word "Black," as an adjective and substantive denoting natives of India, lingers in the name of Black Town, Madras, but scarcely, we think, as a name for our Bombay native quarter, as Colonel Yule seems to think; and it is now seldom heard. We are inclined to think that the term "native," which is applied indiscriminately to Africans, Polynesians, people of the Cannibal Islands, and the high caste cultured people of India, will ere long give way to a more specific term. Already a preference is being shown for the word "Indian," and it may be that by the time "Hobson to Jobson" reaches a second edition—as it deserves to do—"Indian" will stand in its pages as a general and juster equivalent for the names of the various native races than any that it now includes.

THE announcement which our Simla correspondent makes to-day in regard to the detention of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing at Aden will go far to remove whatever impression may remain that the son of Runjeet Sing is being badly-treated. The only pity is that he was not warned before he started for India that the issue of addresses by him might be deemed an act of hostility to the Government and might be met by measures which he would deem irksome. His addresses and advertisements, harmless though they might appear to a public at home, which has just seen the trimphant acquittal of the socialist orators, gave him on this side the status of a political personage, and might have led to serious inconvenience —to the Maharajah at all events—if he had endeavoured to expound them here. He has made it too plain that his object was to force the hand of the Government for the Government to allow him to go much farther in the attempt. And if offers of further financial help have been recently made to him—that is to say, since the £40,000 of which we heard some time ago—his obstinacy at this time will gain for him no sympathy. He is not necessarily the less deserving of it because none has been shown him by his own people; but the fact that there has been no response worth mentioning to his appeal to them is significant enough. The Government will not require the Maharajah to stay at Aden beyond, we suppose, the term of his obstinacy. They will however have to help him to understand when and where he is well off—a thing which seems so far to have been beyond range of his comprehension.

UNDER the orders of the Government of India, more troops are about to be despatched to Burma for the general pacification of the country and the suppression of the dacoits that infest the upper province. The Indian Government steamer Clive leaves Bombay to-day for Madras, for the purpose, probably, of conveying troops from that presidency for Burma. From our own presidency, the 5th and 25th N. I. have been warned to hold themselves in readiness for departure for Burma; and the Marine Department have taken up tonnage for the conveyance of these two regiments. The 25th N. I., now stationed at Poona, will leave Bombay on the 29th inst., and the 5th N. I., stationed at Mhow, will most probably leave on the following day, the 30th. The 5th Regiment Bombay N. I., which was raised in September 1788, has done excellent service in the field. It was present at the battles of Serdaseer, Seringapatam, Kahun, and Beni-Boo-Ali. It served with distinction in China in 1860-62, and in Afghanistan in 1879-80. The left flank company also served in Persia. Its officers are Colonel Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, Major Hennell, Captain Nicholetts, Lieutenants Francis, Holland, Beale, and Williams. Medical officers, Surgeon Ward; attached, Lieutenant Fischer and Lieutenant Milne. The 25th Bombay, N. I., was raised in 1820, and has been stationed at Poona since December last. It was present at the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and has served in Persia, Central India, and Abyssinia. Its officers are Lieut.-Col. Withers, Lieut.-Col. Adam, Lieut.-Col. Pemberton, Major Price, Captain Welch, Captain Nuthall, Captain Beckham, Captain Grant, Lieut. Colomb, and Lieut. Wilson; Medical officer, Surgeon Barren; attached, Lieuts. Knatchbull, Faulknor, and Brownrigg.

A VISIT TO BHAMO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AT BHAMO, MARCH 31.

WE Mandalay folks have heard a great deal of late about conferences between our home authorities and the Chinese representatives, regarding the cession of Bhamo and the country down as far as the Shwaylee river. Burmese Ministers laughed at the Chinese claims as preposterous, and said there was not the slightest foundation for the statement that Burma was ever regarded as feudatory to China. It is true that the king addressed the Emperor as "My Elder Brother," and received replies addressed "To my Younger Brother," but it would be hard to make much out of that.

However, an opportunity falling in my way, I determined to see for myself the aforesaid Shwaylee and take a general view of Bhamo. After many difficulties on the way our steamer dropped anchor in the river, four miles below Bhamo, on the 22nd of March, and after two hours poling up in a cargo boat I landed on the beach just below the new stockade erected for the defence of our permanent camp. I found General Norman and his hospitable head-quarter's mess still outside under canvas, but all the troops, both British and Native, had that very day moved into their new quarters—barracks built of bamboos, with wooden posts, neat, airy, and comfortable, with not a nail in the whole structure; strong and serviceable, though creaky and shaky under foot; and what perhaps our Government will appreciate, absurdly cheap—roomy quarters for eight subalterns cost in all about Rs. 650. We had brought in our steamer a lot of timber for the permanent barracks, fitted and numbered, but too late for this year.

General Norman gave me much information, and spoke with ungrudging admiration of the work of his officers. There has been no fighting, it true, but the parties who have gone out northwards to Mogoung and elsewhere by land have had great exposure and hard marching to do, while the river expedition has had to emulate the army in Egypt, getting their boats up the rapids only after the most strenuous exertions, the soldiers jumping out into the water, minus everything but helmets, and hauling their barges over the rocks and rapids.

In Bhamo itself the natives have been amazed to see the soldiers, both English and Indian, march to their work; hacking down trees, digging trenches, throwing up ramps, and clearing places for their barracks. The result is a clean, spacious, and well planned entrenched camp, more than sufficient, it is believed, to resist any force likely to be brought against it, and commanding both town and river. The force of 700 fighting men seems rather small for a line of defence 1,800 yards long, but that would easily be remedied by sending another wing of a regiment, which is contemplated, I believe.

A very real piece of work has been done by Lieutenant Cairns, of the Royal Engineers. He accompanied the water column to Mogoung, and made an accurate survey of the river, four days to Sembo, and thence turning to the left up the Mogoung river, four days more to Mogoung. His maps will be a real addition to the geography of the country; but settle most undeniably that "a few pounds of dynamite" so lightly spoken of by some, will not make the first defile practicable for steamers. There is in this defile a notoriously bad place, where the current is pent up into two channels divided by a rocky islet in midstream, which towers up forty or fifty feet, and above high water mark, and round this the water runs down rapids with the speed of a mill race. Near this was the ordinary ambush for Kachyens, who used to plunder Burmese trading boats at the spot every year. Given traffic valued at tens of millions a year, the obstacle would be worth removing, but that time has not come yet.

The soldiers have had no reason to complain of their fare. Bhamo potatoes and hams—fresh beef, capons, good bread, and walnuts, have banished mess complaints. While on the march to Mogoung venison has been the food of those who cared to shoot the deer they disturbed in the jungle. Traces of bigger game in the shape of wild elephants were frequently seen.

Major Cooke, the Political Officer, knows Bhamo well, having been the Resident for years in Mindohn Min's time. He heard of an organized band of Chinese dacoits in the Mogoung district. This was early in February. The dacoits numbered 150 or so, and were marching on Mogoung. The Burmans and others under their local officers made a stand, and the result was that the Chinese Boh was mortally wounded, and eleven of his followers killed before our troops had arrived.

At Mogoung, which is said to be very badly situated,—hence its insalubrity,—the expedition found a Brahman who had pluckily made his way over from Assam, and was able to give a very intelligent account of his fifteen days' journey from Dibroogahr. When we arrived Major Cooke had been absent some six weeks, but was expected to return to Bhamo on March 24th to join in the grand fair to be held in old Bhamo, which is about four miles north of the present city. General Norman had encouraged the idea; the whole country side was to be present; military bands were to charm the savage mountaineers, and Thomas Atkins' Christie Minstrel Company was to compete for the popular favour with Moung Gyee's Poay troupe.

There had been a performance of a very diffierent kind a month or more before we arrived. The Kachyens, a rough and ready lot of jungle men, who somehow manage to make their own muskets and pebble powder, and invariably carry dahs with them, had from time immemorial struck terror into the hearts of the Burmese, and were alternately persecuted and pelted, plundered when in town, but receiving annual gratuities in money and kind from the governors of Bhamo, though paying them scant homage. These turbulent people occupy the districts on the hills to the north and east of Bhamo, and levy black mail on the traffic which passes through their country to China.

When the change of Government came, the Sawbwahs or chiefs were called in and duly informed. They asked for their "pay," but were told none would be given, nor would they be expected or allowed to make presents to our officials. They begged hard and at last Rs. 150 was given to forty-seven or fifty of them, and they were satisfied. Under the Burmese rule they were never allowed to settle in the city, and used to swagger about with their guns and dahs in the day time, but were shut outside the gates at night. General Norman, apprehensive of quarrels, ordered them to deliver up their fire-arms on entering the city and to receive them on returning to their homes, and after a little demur they agreed. The performance above referred to was the display of rifle and gun practice in the presense of Kachyen chiefs when assembled in town during February. A picked body of the smart Welsh Fusiliers fired rapid volleys at a target at 400 range; the practice was very good, 260 hits out of 400 shots, and when the Kachyens quite understood what was done, they were greatly amazed. In fact, the musketry astonished them more than the artillery practice. Solid shot, time shells, and mortars were fired with great precision, and a tree was shivered into fragments before their eyes by a small charge of dynamite. The remark of one of the chiefs showed how well he drew the moral intended to be conveyed: "Why you could set our villages on fire at a mile off." The General thinks they will bear this in mind, and not molest traders who go to and through their country. Up to the present, however, they have laid claim to and received their "tax" on the packs of merchandise which go through their country. Every pack saddle has to pay to the chief through whose territory it is progressing, from four to eight annas, and as a Shan-China carrier said, "Quite right, too. We go in his country, and it is his road, we must pay."

The Kachyens look wretchedly poor, are wretchedly clad and very dirty, but fearless in personal bearing; they evidently cultivate very little. They buy fowls from the industrious Shans, but, as Father Cardot, a Roman priest in the Bhamo Mission, tells me, it is not to breed or eat them, but to offer them in sacrifice to the Nats of the woods. They do apparently cultivate a little rice more than they consume, but their chief means of livelihood must be the share of the tax on caravans and their hire as porters. As many as 5,000 mules and ponies have been known to come over the hills from Momein in one caravan, but that is an extraordinary number. Of late the caravans have ceased, but we saw one loading up with jade stone, cotton, and piece-goods on the 23rd March. It was going to Momein.

On our upward voyage we brought 100 tons of salt consigned to one Chinese merchant, and the morning after our arrival a string of hundreds of bullocks driven by nachyens came to take part of it away to their villages. We also brought Manchester goods and raw cotton, all consigned to the Chinese.

If any disturbance takes place in Bhamo itself, it will be caused by the Chinese. They form the bulk of the population, and have all the wealth. The Burmans have not got over their fear of fire and sword yet, and though they come to work in the town they clear out for safety to the river islands every evening. To show how crestfallen the former owners are, it is only necessary to quote the fact that the "religious,"—Hpoongyees and yellow-robbed—have fallen from sixty to six in the city, and these six look indifferently supported. The Chinese Temple is the finest and strongest building in the place, but it bears the marks of its size. The Roman Catholic Mission has two priests here, and Messrs. Freiday and Roberts have been working, with rude interruptions. as missionaries of an American Society, for some years.

Close to the site of our old Residency, which is now completely overgrown with tall grass and brushwood, is a village called Ah-than-gyee. I was puzzled at first as I thought the people looked foreign, and soon found out that they are the descendants of the Assamese captives, whom Bohdaw Payah brought over here, and made forcible settlers far from their fatherland. One old man said he wished now to go across country to the land of his people again, but except in look and religion the younger people are thoroughly Burmanized.

Bhamo is interesting as the meeting point of civilization and barbarism, but in good hands it will rapidly develop into a grand centre of light and influence. Transfer into Chinese hands is surely to be deprecated. The Chinese liquor-sellers have already got into trouble, and General Norman has administered a sound flogging to one or two of them who have sold "Sham shoo" to the soldiers. This has not improved their sullen looks, and they evidently bear us no goodwill for interfering with their former undisturbed monopoly.

On March 24th we started on our downward journey, taking a cargo of hides, rice, india-rubber, China hams, vermicelli, pickled tea, and three heavy baskets of opium which had paid no duty, and which the Chinese trader valued at Rs. 1,200, though it would probably sell for four times that amount. Are we to allow Upper Burma to be drugged too?

Passing through the grand second defile which is one of the most beautiful and majestic pieces of river scenery in the world, one cliff towering sheer 700 feet into the clouds almost perpendicularly, we came to the pleasantly situated and thriving towns of Shwaygoo, Modah Natha, and Htigine. These places have suffered very little from dacoits, and seem as happy and busy as if there had never been any change at Mandalay. The new famous Shwaylee river comes from the east and joins the Irrawaddy between Katha and Htigine, so that to cede the upper and fertile country would impoverish the rest. Rice was being sold at the above places at less than half Mandalay or Rangoon rates, and cattle were fairly plentiful. Timber is everywhere in abundance, but there is a pitiable destruction of forest by fire going on night and day. At Kyoung Myoung, a military post of the port for Shwaybo we took in over 1,000 hides, and the question naturally arose "who has eaten the flesh?" Fears are being expressed that draught cattle are being wildly slaughtered to prevent detection after robbery—all this will terribly injure the agriculture of the country. From Kyong Myong down to Mandalay we had to pass through a country which bore painful witness to the activity of the dacoits, but hope that the ruined villages and hamlets may soon be re-built and re-peopled, and peace reign again. Our three days sticking aground on the downward run made it March 30th by the time we reached Mandalay.

NOTES FROM GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, APRIL 23.

AMONG the many officers who have from time to time been deputed to the Kaira Yilla to rule over us, none seems hitherto to have acquired a firmer hold upon the affections of the people than Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Collector, Kaira, who now goes to Europe on a year's furlough. Mr. Kennedy belongs to that class of high-minded Englishmen who, rising above the narrow prejudices of a bureaucrat, think it to be their prime duty to cultivate the sympathy and goodwill of those under their charge. While as a faithful and zealous officer of Government he has always been prompt to carry out the wishes of Government, he has never hesitated to give his own independent opinion on important questions when called upon to do so. He has been a staunch supporter of the scheme of Local Self Government, and if my information is correct, he was the first Civilian on our side of Gujarat who suggested that the principal of Local Self-Government might be advantageously extended to the administration of criminal justice. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Government have approved of the scheme, and have already put it into operation in our own town. Three gentlemen of our town have been nominated to form a judicial Bench with powers to hear cases coginzable by a magistrate of the second-class. The first karkoon of the Mamlatdar is very wisely nominated to be a constant ex-officio member of the body, while the other two come in by rotation. I do not know whether the work of the Bench is approved of by the public or whether the particular gentlemen that have been nominated are every one of them the fittest that could be found for the task. Government have done their duty, and it now remains for us to prove ourselves worthy of the trust.

To do honor to this worthy Civilian, a private gathering was arranged for on the 17th instant at his own house by a prominet citizen of Nariad, Mr. Dolatram Kirfaram. Mr. Dolatram is a member of the Nariad Municipality, and has been doing good work in connection with it. During the early days of the Municipality his distinguished father did valuable service as the chairman of that body.

The assemblage, though of a private character and formed for the purpose of enabling Mr. Kennedy's friends and admirers to meet him before he went away and was in every sense representative, there were present at the meeting rich landholders, shroffs, merchants, and vakeels from Nariad, Borsud, Anand, Kaira, and other towns of the zilla. As no address could be presented it was proposed to treat their honored guest to native music and to some verses that were sompoaed by Mr. Gunpatram Rajaram for the occasion. Mr. Remedy arrived at the place of meeting at about half-past five in the evening, and remained there for about half an hour. All this time he seemed to perfectly enjoy the company of his native friends with whom he passed his time pleasantly in conversation on diverse subjects. As a garland and boquet were presented to him there was observed one common feeling uppermost in all bosoms, viz., a feeling of heartfelt sorrow at the departure of Mr. Kennedy. Soon after the shouts of hurrahs announced to all present the return of their friend to his bungalow, and the close of the meeting.

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY AND THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter from Mr. Seymour Keay published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st March, in which he says that my friend Mr. F. W. Chesson prevented the Indian delegates and myself from attending any of Mr. Keay's meetings. Permit me to say that the statement is utterly unfounded. The delegates will no doubt answer for themselves, but so far as I am concerned, what really took place is this:—Mr. Keay wrote to me before the arrival of the delegates from India asking me to attend one of the meetings in support of his candidature. I at once replied, saying that I was sorry I could not do so, and that I would explain my reasons fully when I had the pleasure of seeing him. I met him subsequently at the National Liberal Club at a meeting of the Delegates Committee, and told him (*not* in the ante-room as Mr. Keay erroneously supposes, but we spoke apart in a corner of the same room just before the business of the Committee was formally commenced) that as he was not the only Liberal candidate before the constituency of W. Newington, and as the other gentleman, Sir William McArthur, had been good enough to take a prominent part at some of my meetings during my visit to this country in 1879, it would not be right for me to speak in opposition to his candidature. I also added that I had a further reason for not doing so, as Sir W. McArthur was a personal friend of Mr. Chesson, and I should be sorry to do anything that Mr. Chesson would be likely to regard as an unfriendly act. But I did *not* say that Mr. Chesson had spoken to me on the subject or that I had consulted him—much less that he "had begged of me as a personal favour not to support Mr. Keay's candidature." This is an unfounded inference on the part of Mr. Keay. I must also observe that I never mentioned anything about the Aborigines' Protection Society, with which I have nothing to do, and which had no connection whatever with the subject of our conversation. I may add that Sir W. McArthur is not the chairman of the Society, and so far as I know, he is not even one of its most active members. But to return to the real question at issue. Mr. Keay actually asserts in his letter that, at a subsequent meeting of the Delegates Committee, he formally challenged me to deny his statement, if I could honestly do so. I can only say that Mr. Keay's memory has again played him false. I was *not present* on the occasion to which he refers, as I had to attend a meeting at Deptford; and, therefore, it was impossible for him to have challenged me or for me to have contradicted him. If his memory is so treacherous as to lead him to make such an extraordinary mistake, he should be the last person in the world to found serious accusations against others, merely on the strength of his recollection of a casual conversation carried on in a hurried whisper. But although I was not present on the occasion referred to, I learnt subsequently that Mr. Keay had made some insinuation of the kind in my absence, but it was far from being expressed in such definite language as he now uses. I have just seen a note from Mr. Martin Wood, one of the gentlemen who were present at the time, and he states he has no recollection of any such dramatic incident as Mr. Keay describes in his letter. But be that as it may, I met Mr. Keay soon afterwards at the entrance of the club on my return from a meeting at Deptford one evening, and I at once told him that he was altogether mistaken in supposing that Mr. Chesson had prevented me from going to his meetings, that I had acted solely on my own judgment and on my own responsibility, and that although I was naturally influenced by what I thought would be likely to offend my friend, Mr. Chesson, yet that gentleman himself had expressed no opinion on the matter. Mr. Keay said that he was under the impression that Mr. Chesson had dissuaded me from attending any of his (Mr. Keay's) meetings. I again repeated that he was entirely wrong.

I heard nothing more on the subject until four or five days after the London elections were over, when one evening while many members of the Club were assembled in the library waiting to learn the result of the latest elections, Mr. Keay entered the room in a state of excitement, and accused Mr. Chesson of having prevented the Indian delegates and myself from going to his meetings. Mr. Chesson immediately contradicted him, and called upon me to say if there was any foundation for Mr. Keay's statement. I told Mr Keay in the presence of the fifty or sixty gentlemen who were then in the room that he was entirely mistaken, and added that even if he had misunderstood me on the first occasion there was absolutely no justification for a repetition of the statement after I had corrected his mistake and assured him that nothing of the kind had taken place. After some further discussion the matter was dropped. Mr. Keay can scarcely have forgotton the incident, as it took place before a large number of members of the Club, and naturally created some sensation at the time. Nevertheless, he thinks it right to make no allusion to the fact that he was then publicly contradicted both by Mr. Chesson an myself.

Misunderstandings may and often do arise with refererence to casual conversations, and nothing isp easier for one who feels strongly on a particular subject than to mix up his own inferences with the statements actually made to him. But it is not usual for one gentleman to refuse to accept an explanation offered by another even if the latter is an utter stranger, and much less so when they have been on friendly terms. I can only say that if the position had been reversed and Mr. Keay had assured me under similiar circumstances that I had misunderstood him, I should have immediately accepted his explanation without hesitation and without reserve. Mr. Keay naturally feels very sore with reference to the split in the party which led to his defeat, but that is no reason why he should be so entirely demoralised as to bring unfounded accusations against other persons. It is a pity that Mr. Keay cannot take his defeat as philosophically as other unsuccessful candidates. I must leave your readers to form their own judgment of his conduct in repeating these accusations in India, suppressing the fact that he was publicly contradicted by both Mr. Chesson and myself, and well-knowing that it must be upwards of six weeks before my reply could appear in the columns of the Indian Press.

In one part of his letter Mr. Keay modestly observes that although no outside support could have altered the result as regards W. Newington, yet his absence from my meetings was much commented upon, and must have cost me hundreds of votes. I can only say that I never heard of any such comments, nor were any of my friends and supporters at Deptford aware of the immense importance of Mr. Keay's presence at our meetings. It is the misfortune of some great men that their greatness and importance are not as highly appreciated by others as by themselves.

However if it pleases Mr. Keay to think that his support might have turned the scale in my favor he is quite welcome to such comfort as he may derive from that assumptions and I can only regret that the idea never occurred to any of the electors or non-electors at Deptford. LALMOHUN GHOSE.

National Liberal Club, London, S. W., April 2.

THE THAKORE OF PALITANA AND THE SHRAWAK COMMUNITY.

ON Saturday afternoon last, His Highness Mansingjee, the new Thakore of Palitana, arrived in Bombay by special train. A halt had been made at Bandora, for a few hours, and His Highness arrived at the Grant Road station at 4 p.m. After a short stay in Bombay, the Thakore proceeds to Mahableshwar, where he will pass the hot season. The engine and carriages of the special were decorated with flowers and bunting. A large number of Shrawaks, who have their chief shrines on the Satrunja Hill in the territory of the Thakore, had assembled at the Grant Road station to welcome His Highness with fitting honors, as this was his first visit to Bombay since he succeeded his father on the *gadi*. The approaches and roads leading to the station were flanked by hundreds of spectators. Fog signals were placed on the railway line up to some distance from the station. The Shrawaks raised their popular cry of "jeh, jeh" as the special steamed in, and flocked in large numbers near the saloon carriage occupied by the Thakore. The rush of people was so great that a passage could only with very great difficulty be cut through for His Highness. He was driven in a carriage, drawn by four horses, to a bungalow at Chowpatty which has been selected for his temporary residence. A procession of carriages was formed, and followed the Thakore to the Chowpatty bungalow, causing great excitement among the townspeople along the line of route. Arrived at the bungalow, Mr. Punalal Poonumchund, the well known Shrawak jeweller of Bombay, read the following address:—

To His Highness Cohel Shree Mansinghjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

May it please your Highness,—We, the Shrawak inhabitants of Bombay, beg to approach your Highness on the occasion of your Hghness's first to this city after your Higeness's installation on the *gadi* of Palitana. In so doing we desire most earnestly to take the opportunity of offering to your Highness our humble, but most sincere, congratulations on your Highness's recent installation. We feel also bound on this occasion to acknowledge most heartily the deep sense of obligation under which your Highness has placed the Shrawak population of India, numbering twenty lakhs of souls, by establishing good and cordial relations between them and the Palitana Durbar. When we remember that the relations between the two had for many years been of an unsatisfactory character—a source of anxiety, discontent, and embarrassment to both—we cannot but express our warm admiration of the promptitude with which your Highness immediately after your installation took up the question and placed the relations on a more satisfactory footing. We need hardly assure your Highness that we most cordially appreciate the object which your Highness had doubtless in view in promptly dealing with the question—that object being no other than to do justice and to convey an assurance to all that your Highness was actuated by a sincere spirit of fairness, wisdom, and liberality. We may, therefore, be allowed on this occasion to congratulate your Highness on the success which has attended your efforts to bring about an amicable understanding between the Durbar and the Shrawaks, and to express a fervent hope that nothing will put an end to the satisfactory relations established under your Highness's auspices, but that, on the other hand, they may continue forever. Indeed, we have little reason to fear that it may be otherwise under your Highness's rule, deriving as we do much satisfaction and assurance from the fact that your Highness is an educated and enlightened ruler. And who does not know that such a ruler is a tower of strength, justice, and liberality, to all who have to be under his jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily? It is needless for us here to dwell at length upon the fact that the prosperity and contentment of the Shrawaks cannot but lead to the prosperity of the Palitana State. Among the numerous bands of Shrawak pilgrims that annually visit the Shatrunjaya Hill, there is not a single one that does not, in some way or other, contribute to the treasury of the Durbar. That Your Highness is fully cognizant of these facts, your Highness's recent solution of the vexed question relating to the Hill and its pilgrims amply shows. There are certain inconveniences of a minor character from which the Shrawak pilgrims to the Shatrunjaya Hill suffer, but we do not think that this is the proper time or place for us to lay them before your Highness. We have no doubt that in the same spirit of fairness and justice, with which your Highness has removed all cause for complaint about the more serious matters, your Highness will in time remove all cause for complaint about the former also. In conclusion, we have only to say that this visit of your Highness to this city has given us the greatest pleasure, especially as it has afforded us an opportunity of personally expressing to your Highness our sense of gratitude to you for promptly applying a remedy to the grievances of the Shrawaks. A beginning so made augurs well, indeed, for the future of your Highness's State and subjects, and we hope and trust that success may attend all the efforts, your Highness may make to promote the welfare of all that are or may be entrusted to your Highness's care. It is and shall be our prayer to Providence that your Highness's career on the *gadi* of Palitana may be long and prosperous.

A Gujerati rendering of the address was made by Mr. Virchand Raghooji the secretary of the Jain Association of India, and Mr. Tallakchand then made a few congratulatory remarks.

The Thakore Saheb made a short reply to the effect that he felt highly flattered by the kind reception of the Shrawak community of Bombay, and that he hoped that the satisfactory relations established between his Durbar and themselves would continue for ever. Mr. Tallakchand introduced several leading Shrawaks to the Thakore Saheb.

After the distribution of *pan and gulab*, the gathering separated.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREECE AND TURKEY.

ATHENS, APRIL 23.

Latest advices received from the Frontier state that shots have been exchanged between the Greek and Turkish outposts. No casualties have, however, taken place.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

PARIS, APRIL 24.

The French Government, prior to the despatch of the ultimatum by the British Government to Athens, made strong representations to Greece accompanied by expressions of friendship, urging her to conform to the wishes of the Powers and disarm.

ATHENS, APRIL 23.

The shots that were exchanged between the Greek and the Turkish outposts were owing to a misunderstanding, and both sides have since apologised.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Lord Selborne has written a letter, in which he condemns Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Amendment of Sir Roper Lethbridge that no inquiry into the government of India would be satisfactory without independent local investigation, which was withdrawn in favor of Lord Randolph Churchill's amendment on the same subject, will remain on the notice paper of the House.

The Government has withdrawn the names of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Blake from the list of the Select Committee of Inquiry into the Government of India, and added that of Mr. James O'Kelly, member for Roscommon.

The debate on the motion is fixed for the 6th May.

THE CHOLERA AT BRINDISI.

BRINDISI, APRIL 23.

The cholera, here, so far shows no signs of spreading, and the mortality from it is very small.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23.

President Cleveland, in a message to Congress, deals exhaustively with the strike question, and recommends the creation of a Government Commission to settle the strikes which now prevail in the United States. President Cleveland believes that the strikes are largely due to the grasping exactions of employers.

MURDER OF AN EXPEDITION.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The whole of the members of the Italian Commission and scientific expedition, which started from Zeila, on the Somali Coast, on the 27th March, under the command of Count Perro, have been treacherously murdered by the Emir Abdallabi at Harar.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE ARREST OF A BURMESE MINISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 23.

The Shoaylan Myowoon, whose arrest I informed you of yesterday, is the Minister of the Hlootdaw implicated by the evidence of Oo-quet, the prisoner whose confession the Provost Marshal extorted under a threat of death on the 15th January. Recent events in Mandalay and the Minister's complicity in the plots, seem almost to have justified Colonel Hooper's action. Much loss of life and property would probably have been averted had the evidence he then offered been accepted and Shoaylan Myowoon been arrested.

THE DETENTION OF DHULEEP SINGH AT ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

It is well that it should be made known that Government offered Dhuleep Singh a very handsome sum of money, but that he refused to be satisfied with anything less than an allowance which would have been a new burden on the Indian tax-payer. Notwithstanding the large income he was in receipt of, Government has at times given him pecuniary assistance which, however, has not prevented his present pecuniary difficulties, and the Maharajah's motive in coming out is evidently to create trouble and force the Government to pay him or go back.

No objection was made to his coming and living quietly as a private individual which he promised Government to do. His proclamation showed his intentions to be otherwise. Therefore he remains at Aden until something satisfactory is arranged.

THE MILITARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

General Hughes is very ill again.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.S., having obtained the Degree of Honour in Sanskrit, received a donation of Rs. 5,000.

Lieutenant Turner, of the 10th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the Body Guard, *vice* Lieutenant Onslow.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes officiates as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spring is appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance, *vice* Major-General Bayley; and Colonel Cowie, Deputy Inspector-General, *vice* Colonel Spring.

Furlough:—Sir C. Gough and Sir C. Macgregor, six months; Colonel F. Brown, 152 days; Colonel Inglis, one year and 110 days; Major Jeffreys, four months; Major Neave, one year; Captain Lloyd, R. E., one year; and Deputy Surgeon-General Webb, six months. Colonel C. Walter is granted six months' extension.

Promotions:—Colonels Hawks and Gordon are placed on the list of Major-Generals in consequence of the transfer to the unemployed list.

APRIL 25.

Surgeon-Major McVittie officiates at the Hyderabad Residency during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Lawrie.

Captain F. Lugard and Lieutenant N. Allen officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissaries General in the Transport Department.

Major J. Gordon is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General *via* Major Ellis, promoted.

Colonel C. M. Browne, R. E., is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Commissioner, Burma.

The services of Mr. Fernandez, Deputy Director, Forest School, Dehra Dun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. P. for special duty. Mr. A. Browne will officiate at Dehra Dun.

Munshi Gurdat Singh, Punjab Secretariat, is appointed native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur upon Bhajat Singh, Engineer, P. W. D.

It is rumoured that the Mountain Battery from Jutogh goes to Burma.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 22.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here yesday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Italian mail-steamer Singapore left for Bombay at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

APRIL 23.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Pandora, which left Bombay on the evening of the 16th instant, arrived here at daybreak this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, yesterday evening.

LISBON, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s Poseidon, from China, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

APRIL 25.

Mail steamer Bhokhara from Calcutta arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Total week's sales of Cotton	45,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	57,000	"
" " " Surats	10,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	634,000	"
" " Surats	38,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	16,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	72⅞
4½ "	"	74⅛
3 "	Consols for account	100⅜
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101⅜
4½ "	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		46¼

The markets will be closed till Tuesday owing to holidays.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £20,200,000; Dec., £200,000. Public Deposits, £7,200,000; Inc. £200,000. Other Deposits, £22,700,000; Dec. £900,000. Other Securities, £20,800,000; Inc., £300,000. Notes and Gold, £12,400,000; Dec., £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is £41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 25.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Sinbyoodine.

THE following telegram has been received at the Secretariat from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 22nd April:—"Egyptian Board of Health has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Bassein. Quarantine at Aden in accordance with precedent."

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council this season at Simla will probably be held this week, when Mr. Ilbert will move for leave to introduce his Bankruptcy Bill.

THE Government of India's proposals regarding a Legislative Council for the N.-W. P. will, it is understood, be shortly in the hands of the Secretary of State. They favour action on the lines laid down many years ago in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN is not expected in Beluchistan until the end of May. Captain MacIvor, First Assistant in the Agency, will carry on the work till his arrival.

MR. TREVOR PLOWDEN, C. S., has passed through Lahore, on his way to Jammu, to take over charge from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATE, 1st Biluchis, Attaché in the Intelligence Branch at Simla, has been appointed Secretary to the United Service Institution of India.

A TELEGRAM to the Allahabad paper from Karawal Khana, dated 17th April, says:—"The two Commissions have met again, and are proceeding towards the Oxus, though apparently no agreement has been arrived at on the recent difficulty. Relations continue as friendly as before."

IT is stated that Captain Hayes has netted Rs. 40,000 in four months by his feats in curing vicious horses.

THE Ganges cup has been won by Indurbir Singh's Hazarene, who defeated the Maharana of Dholepore's Red Prince in the final tie on Wednesday.

THE Committee of the Oriental College, Lahore, has selected Pundit Rajendra Chandra Shastri, M.A., to act as Principal of the College during the absence of Dr. Leitner. Dr. Leitner, we believe, is at present at Jummu, and has been gazetted to special duty under the Foreign Department.

CONDUCTOR ROGERS, of the Peshin Commissariat, while on his way to Quetta on the 13th instant, was attacked by some Pathans near the Margai Pass, between Peshin and Quetta. The Conductor shot two men dead and made one prisoner, and was hit in the eye himself by a stone.

OWING to the departure of Brigadier-General Norman on leave, the command at Bhamo devolves upon Colonel Tilly, of the Welsh Fusiliers, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General Griffiths. The 26th Punjab Infantry has reached Bhamo and relieves the 25th Madras Infantry, which goes to Mandalay.

THE troubles under the Bengal Tenancy Act are not diminishing. The Board of Revenue is fast losing its patience, and, with reference to some misunderstanding that has arisen regarding a special and complicated form of rent receipt, it requests Commissioners and Collectors to "use their best endeavours to explain the true meaning of the law to the rayats, and to discountenance frivolous objections to the discharge of just liabilities."

THE death is reported of Mr. Robert Dick, of the Punjab Education Department, at Puttiala, on the evening of the 16th instant. He only recently recovered from an attack of pneumonia, when he had gone to Puttiala for a change of air. There unfortunately he was seized with typhoid fever, to which his already weakened frame rapidly succumbed.

A SEVERE fire broke out at Roorkee—which has been unlucky in this respect before—on the 18th instant in the British Infantry lines. Six barracks, out of 21, were totally destroyed, with considerable loss of property.

THE first meeting of the N.-W. P. Agricultural Association was held at Cawnpore, under the presidency of Mr. Smeaton, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, assisted by Colonel Pitcher, the Deputy Director, and the other officials of the department. The occasion was unique, being the first of its kind in India. For two days, and the greater part of two nights, the sixty native gentlemen, all landholders in the N.-W. P., with a very substantial stake in the country, were engaged in discussing the subjects which Mr. Smeaton had arranged beforehand; and it is understood that the results were extremely satisfactory. "These landholders," remarks the *Pioneer*, "presumably know a great deal more of agricultural matters than the great majority of their rulers; they are therefore fully competent to advise, to suggest, and to assist. They are deeply interested in the subject, and their aid is valuable in proportion to their ability and knowledge."

TAKING 100 to denote a full average crop, the prospects of the wheat and oil-seeds crops in the various divisions of the North-West Provinces are believed to be as follows:—

		Wheat.	Oil-seeds.
Meerut	Division	86	75
Rohilkhand	"	92	84
Agra	"	75	75
Allahabad	"	80	84
Benares	"	85	92
Tarai	District	95	92
Lucknow	Division	100	90
Sitapur	"	95	85
Fyzabad	"	92	95
Rae Bareli	"	95	97

There is *just* a danger that the windy weather of March may have further shrunk the grain and reduced its weight.

THE area of the wheat crop in the Punjab has very much increased, and amounts now to 67 lakhs of acres, or 7 lakhs more than the estimate of November. The increase has taken place on all soils, but more especially on unirrigated lands which had lost their moisture in October, but were sown after the rains of December and January. There were complaints of want of rain at the end of February, but the good rain of this month has probably been universal, and the prospects of the wheat crop now are, almost without exception, exceedingly good. Even the late sowings are expected to give a fair outturn.

THE news from the tea districts is not so good as could be desired. In Sylhet and Kachar a fair amount of rain has fallen, but there has been another hailstorm in the latter district which has done some damage. In Assam, parts of Darjiling, the Terai, and Dooars, rain is still wanted, and in the Darjiling district red spider is reported to be spreading unusually early.

IN the indigo districts in Bengal, with the exception of a few light showers, the heat has been excessive all over Lower Bengal, and though the October plant is holding out well the spring sowings have suffered considerably. Unless rain falls shortly a large quantity of land will have to be resown. In Behar the news, on the whole, is favourable, though caterpillars are still reported as present in some factories. The weather has been very hot, and the west winds have set in, and rain would now be advantageous to enable the planters to fill up their lands still unsown. Sowings are being carried on in the North-West Provinces and Benaras, but the extent under cultivation cannot yet be accurately stated.

THE Russian railway is now open for traffic as far as Dashakh, 50 miles west of Sarakhs. From Dashakh it will go *viâ* Kara Band (on the Tejan) to Merv, and thence to Chehar Jui on the Oxus, and on to Samarkand, Bokhara, and Tashkend. It will be finished to Merv in May next, and 4,000 Russians besides Turkomans are working on the section between Merv and Chehar Jui. Probably, this year will see the railway open as far as the Oxus, and Bohkara and Samarkand will be reached next year. The Tejan is crossed on an iron bridge. It is not yet decided whether the Oxus is to be crossed on a pontoon bridge or by a steam ferry.

THE subject of bi-metallism is gradually moving. Mr. Goschen is now taking a very active, though not very prominent, part in influential quarters, with the object of having the silver question placed upon a basis of settlement. He has passed from the stage of admitting the appreciation of gold; and the depreciation of silver is now a subject of as much concern to him as to the Indian Council. The silver question, it is stated, is likely to form one of the most useful branches of the inquiry of the Iddesleigh Commission into the Depression of Trade.

THE Social Science Association, of the Council of which Sir Richard Temple is President, seems to be on its last legs. It was founded more than a quarter of a century ago by the late Lord Brougham, and for many years was a institution of as much power in the land as the British Association. Latterly, however, it has sunk very much in public estimation, in great measure because other associations have been formed to deal specially with subjects which the Social Science Association included in its programme. But in addition to this circumstances there remains the fact that the Association had fallen too much into the hands of a little clique of *dilettante* social reformers who have failed to keep pace with the times. An effort is to be made to reorganise the society on a fresh basis, but no very sanguine hopes are entertained of its success.

THE Committee for the reduction of expenditure appear to have begun their work by requesting the various local Governments to collect certain information, and to favour them with recommendations and suggestions as to the reductions which may seem possible. The first question to be enquired into is the working of the Provincial contracts which expire on the 31st of March, 1887, and which are generally known as the decentralization scheme. Another important subject is also the expenditure of the Provincial departments. With regard to the Provincial contracts the Committee desires to be supplied with a statement showing against each major head the figures originally assigned when the contract was entered into, and the actual receipts and expenditure so far as possible for the years 1882-83 up to the Budget figure of 1886-87. The nature of all changes is to be explained, and how such changes, whether increase or decrease, arose. If there has been either a rise or fall in the income, it is to be explained, whether it is due to permanent or temporary causes, and whether its continuance can be calculated on. Where the expenditure of a department has increased or decreased, the principle reasons for it are to be given; although full details need not be entered into. The opinions of different Governors and Lieutenant-Governors and such of their principal officers as they may wish to consult are also asked for regarding what retrenchments are considered feasible, whether by reduction of salaries, by abolition or amalgamation of appointments, diminution in the numerical strength of establishments, or in the costs of contingencies or material, and what, in their opinion, is the minimum cost at which each department can be efficiently worked. The Accountants-General are to carefully analyse these statements and prepare an extraordinary note thereon. In pursuance of this circular the heads of departments have been directed to consider and report whether any and what retrenchments are feasible, and to state the minimum cost at which the departments can be efficiently worked.

MR. EDWIN DE LISLE, of Grace Dieu, who so promptly repudiated Bishop Bagshawe's excommunication of the Catholic members of the Primrose League, is the now only son of the late Mr. de Lisle of Gavendon Park—the prototype of Disraeli's Eustace Lyle. His eldest brother, Ambrose de Lisle, was killed a few years ago by an accident in the hunting-field. He left two sons, minors, by his first wife, a famous horsewoman in Leicestershire, a daughter of the well-known Sir Richard Simeon. She was burnt to death in the presence of her husband, from the catching fire of her ball-dress. The second son, Everard de Lisle, was shot through the heart by mutinous sepoys, the day after the victorious siege of Delhi; and another son, in the sister service, Rudolph de Lisle, fell in action in the late Egyptian campaign.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—We may expect to see Brigadier-General McQueen in the Punjab again, in command of the Frontier Force, within a month. His reappearance on the Frontier will be hailed with delight both by officers and men. No one knows the country and people more thoroughly; and there is no one who would command more respect and esteem. General Sir Charles MacGregor, during his short tenure of the command, showed very plainly by his energy and attention to details, that he meant to identify himself with the interests of the Force; and his departure is widely regretted. But it would have been very difficult to find another outsider with his eminent and splendid qualifications and General McQueen's appointment will be regarded with the greatest satisfaction everywhere in the Punjab.

MELANCHOLY JACQUES writes:—"I have been sitting up half the night with a wet towel round my head studying the new furlough rules and trying to find where the trap was concealed. I have found it in clause 9, which empowers the Secretary of State to alter the whole thing whenever he thinks proper. The trap is cunningly baited, all the advantages, financial and otherwise, are put in prominent positions; but, like very tiny ¾d. tacked on to the huge 9d. in a haberdasher's window, this little 9th clause comes cranking in and takes the very marrow out of the scheme. What! trust to the tender mercies of a Secretary of State? Shades of Argyll and Hartington! No, forsooth. Better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

THE Commissariat arrangements for the Burma Field Force were in every respect most successful. A correspondent, who accompanied the force from Rangoon to Mandalay, writes saying that the praise that has been awarded to Colonel Laughton and his Staff, well merited as it is, should certainly be shared by Colonel Berkeley, the Deputy Commissary General at Rangoon, to whose personal energy and forethought the provisioning of the large force, numbering some seventeen thousand (including non-combatants), was due, from the date of arrival at Rangoon until the occupation of Mandalay. Our correspondent says that the Commissariat arrangements during the above important period of the campaign were acknowledged on all sides to be simply perfect, and this admirable result was attained by Colonel Berkeley, in spite of the fact that the establishment sent to him by the Madras authorities was very insufficient. This satisfactory state of things marks a great advance upon the working of the Commissariat Department in its early days, and it ought not to be allowed to pass without due acknowledgment.

WILLIAM HORNBY AND HIS TIMES.

BOMBAY in her beginnings was a kind of Rome, hemmed in by tribes as wild and warlike as the Samnite or the Volscian. Ever and anon hordes of fierce men would burst away from the Indian Appenines, and carry devastation into the Konkan plains. The city was nursed into hardihood by storm and tempest, so that by the time William Hornby became Governor in 1771, the Mahrattas had ceased to regard it as a possible conquest, except in conjunction with some European power. That power was France, in the language of the day "our natural enemy," because, I suppose, she was our next door neighbour in Europe with whom we were perpetually brandishing words and swords. This could not last; Bombay now bursts away from the kernel, and the progress of events becomes as marked as those of the French Revolution, which no genius of man could arrest.

I remember, as well as if it had been yesterday, the great review on Old Woman's Island in the year 1771. (1) I crossed Colaba Ferry dry shod when the tide was out, while it was yet dark, and was in the sky-light verandah of the light-house before daybreak. As the sun was like a red shield from behind the black and rugged bastion of hills which fringe Bombay Harbour, the whole panorama animate and inanimate lay before me. The grand encampment had been existing there for weeks, and 9,000 men were under arms, and there were thousands of spectators. Every inch of ground was covered, and the circumference of the island seemed a sea of turbans swaying to and fro. The bandoreens were there to represent the days of old, and the newest evolutions were imported from Germany.

Our new Commander-in-Chief, Sir David Wedderburn, was there. He was only thirty years of age, and had been made Major Commandant of a battalion after a big fight on the Continent, under Frederick the Great, or the Duke of Brunswick for him, when he was in the twenty-first year of his age. The gigantic figure of Sir Eyre Coote also, from Madras, mounted on a magnificent charger, man and horse bulking big over the heads of Kattywar or Deccany riders. Admiral Lindsay from the Fleet in the harbour, every vessel with its bunting that day flying in the wind, and no joke about the Horse Marines.

It was even said that Nana Furnaves had come all the way from Poona to see the review, and was seen dressed as a karcoon *incog* among the crowd of curious spectators.

Nothing like the manœuvres were ever seen before in Bombay. When we returned to Colaba Ferry (2) the sea was still running too high to admit of our crossing, and the white waves were breaking on Mondhams Point. We had therefore to wait, and as the day advanced the heat became overpowering. Coote, who was very stout, had symptoms of apoplexy, and dropped his sword and threw up his hands in the air, when Colonel Keating, who by this time had taken to his palanquin, rushed up and, supporting him, dashed some water on the back of his neck, which revived him. Coote, becoming impatient at the delay, made for the water, when his beast, quite accustomed to this kind of work, took to the swimming. Horse and rider emerged safely on the opposite bank of the ferry, and shaking off the spray—the last thing I saw of them was Coote and his charger cantering across the maidan and disappearing within the portals of the Apollo Gate, which was the great entrance in the south to the Fort of Bombay.

A dinner followed. It was in the great hall of Bombay Castle. The guests came up through the gateway facing the Green, filing up to the main entrance between the Banyan trees, and mostly in palanquins, Sir John Lindsay and his party from the Fleet by the Wharf Gate. The hour was two. Hodges, who had come from Parell, sat down for the last time at the head of the table, for the messengers of death had come to take him down to Bankote. I saw numbers of people that I knew, in war paint, dressed and frizzled, with their long queues in the fashion of the times, Hornby waiting for dead men's shoes; Draper cursing inwardly his national infelicity. Now, writing and making history itself for Hindustan, Hector Macneil, an Argyleshire man, showing his sketches of Elephantas. Colonel Thomas Keating waited upon by a scion of the Keppoch family, John Macdonald whom he had clothed in a livery of gold and green silk. Carnac, Egerton and Cockburn drinking hard, and Reuben Ramsay, steadiest of Scotsmen, not even then dreaming of the gubernatorial chair. James Forbes asked the blessing. (3) I have said that the dinner was in the great Hall of Council. Hornby had not yet come to his kingdom, and was now living at "The Mount," Mazagon, not having gone to his palatial house with lofty colonnade opposite the Dock Gate. The Castle, at least this part of it, had been constructed in ancient times before a small Englishman had set foot in the Island, vaulted and bombproof with walls more than seven feet thick, and had been handed over to us as our *Resopolis* in the days of Charles the Second. But everything had been allowed to go to decay, and the great owl in chance of flight might have been seen in the early morning passing over its dreary bastions. A new Government House had been erected in Apollo-street, (5) and all portable articles had been carried away to it. The walls were gaunt and bare, and the ornaments had disappeared. One portrait, and one only remained. Nobody had cared to take it away, and it seemed to look down with a melancholy aspect on the guests as the wine and wassail went round. It was of William Wake,—that William Wake of whom people still remembered that he had sentenced three women to be burned alive at the Castle gate, (6) and deaf to the cries for mercy from its dungeons had seen with indifference an English doctor with a halter round his neck dragged through the streets by the negro hangman (7). A faded map perpetuated the geographical errors of the time, and I could distinctly read from the place where I sat those "considerable cities," on the banks of the Savitri, which had excited the fears of previous Governors, (8) trace the Tapti to its source in Russian Tartary, and descry the great fortress on Raighur distinctly rising from the neighbourhood of the Bhor Ghaut (9) fifty miles from its real position. The dinner was good, and it was there I saw the first bill of fare that either I or any other man had seen in Bombay (10). There were fifty things in it, and a column for the wines. The Governor looked vacantly at it and instinctly passed it on to his next neighbour. But there was no beef or mutton. The Sidi from whom we got all our large and small cattle had struck work for higher wages, and fish and fowl were the order of the day. The *piece de resistanee* was a turkey, and I tell you they didn't kill turkey in these times every day in Bombay Castle. I forgot to say there were four of them. On three of them Drs. Bond, Tenant, and Richardson did duty, but, whether by accident or intention I know not, the fourth fell to the young Lieutenant in the Navy who sat next me, who hashed and slashed away with great vigour to very little purpose, and sorely tried the patience of the hungry guests. There was variety enough in all conscience, to satisfy the taste, and from Bussorah to Bantam everything that could be produced in the hen and chicken line then roasted, surrounded with sausages, a hen boiled in oyster sauce,—a hen such were some of the viands which tempted the Bombay epicure in the year 1771. But who shall describe the syllabubs? A perfect ocean in a gigantic epergne. Everybody took syllabubs, and the epergne remained a vegetable widow's cruise, full to overflowing of syllabubs and never diminishing. I wished at one time that everything had come to an end, as the noise, the heat and the smells, were positively sickening. There being seated with my face to the sea, I turned away for relief to another scene. I saw the harbour gleaming like a molten mirror, and speckled with the white sails of gallant and pattimar; great three deckers also were there (11) ready to send forth smoke and flame. Beyond lay the sister islands of Karanjah peacefully in the sunshine, albeit the Mahrattas had run up a redoubt to dominate what they could on that side of the harbour. We drank Madeira and the hot wines of Portugal, the ladies negus, Miss de la Garale was the belle. Coote was a modest man, and like most men of great deeds reticent about them we could get nothing out of him about Plasey or Wandewash, except interjections a "yes" or a "no" as the case might be. But Wedderburn told us of London, and of Maxwell's brigade at the battle of; ——it was some unpronounceable name. (12) Our men swore cheerfully in Flanders and David had been in Flanders, and he was now amongst those sepoys which his master the Great Frederick for the time being, had said "if only he had them he could conquer the whole of Europe." (13)

I observed that the Admiral Lindsay sat on the President's right, Coote on the left, and concluded that this was in compliment to the Navy as the right arm of the service, was may told that Lindsay had come on at great with seat powers from the Duke of Grafton the Prime Minister powers which the Eas, India Co. had refused.

I looked at these two men, Coote with the laurels of Plassey on his brow, and Lindsay the great plenipotentiary in the full plenitude of his powers. Coote was to die in India and be buried in England. Lindsay was to die in England and be buried in Westminster Abbey, under whose vaulted roof are two monuments—one to Coote *Bahadoor*, the other to the Real Admiral of the East, the last but one of his of the Lindsay's family branch. (14)

When all was done in the eating (but not in the drinking) lines hookas and scandal came into requisition. There was not much of the latter. Some of us strolled into the pleasaunce, and up to the ramparts among the cocoanut palms, even to the Tank bastion. I learned that Keating was under a cloud, and that a "foul draft," they called it, of impeachment had been already framed against him. It was the old story—when he was away somebody looked into his accounts—playing cards, drinking Bombay punch, or listening to the strains of the French horn at Fort Victoria, and he was threatening to go home and submit the whole matter to the East India Company. Shaw, a member of Council, when the affair was *sub judice*, had spoken improperly in public of him, and he had sent him a challenge which was not accepted. (15) I observed Coote and Dow *tête-à-tête*, over a map of Mesopotamia, as they were about setting out on a journey to England through its deserts. People were in doubt about the overland journey, but the travellers came out alive at the other end, and Dow had the satisfaction of meeting with some old schoolfellows somewhere in East Lothian; he did not die till 1779. Coote met Dr. Johnson on his tour to the Hebrides, and told him all about his great journey, a mighty contrast to Johnson's, (16) and afterwards returned as Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India.

I never saw Wedderburn again, for he was killed the very next year at the siege of Broach, nor Commodore Watson, who was killed at the siege of Tanna in 1774. I had spent a very happy time with him, (17) the previous hot season at Vagraibai, on the banks of the Tansa, where also was Sir John Lindsay.

I don't know whether we broke up on that day or the next, but I noticed as I left in my palanquin that the pigeons were feeding greedily on the Bombay Green.

I visited some of the Bombay people at their houses afterwards—Hornby at the Mount, Shaw at Domercarry among gardens and big trees, a mile from town. Ramsay's secluded place was in the Mahim woods, Draper's two-storeyed house at Belvedere, Mazagon, and Colonel Dow's mansion, the Marine-house adjoining the Dockyard, where he had a public night once a week. Egerton, Hunter, and Jervis had their bungalows on a slope on Malabar Hill, so had Colonel Keating, and his house was named Randall Lodge, and it was the most sumptuous of them all. (18) He had twelve lascars at his gate, an English coachman, and an English valet, whom Governor Hodges wished to engage, but Keating gave him higher wages—forty guineas a year "all found." Keating had the charge of the walls and fortifications, building and repairing thereof, and disbursed in wages a lakh of rupees every month, and the report was, and which I believed, that with the perquisites his income was equal to that of the Commander-in Chief. His wife was at home, and he was the gayest man in Bombay, became ill, took Jesuits' bark and Venetian treacle, and was finally given up by the doctors. His lips were moistened with a feather and a hand mirror put to his mouth, showed that the breath of life was still in him. His pulse, however, quickened with the turn of the tide. Dreamed he had been playing cards with death and beat death. To restore him still further he had been with James Forbes to Bankote, but while Forbes rode, Keatinge had a palky all the way, into which at intervals Forbes fired volleys of judicious remarks to turn his mind into a proper way of thinking, sleeping, or awake. This was the first time I had seen William Hornby, the last was when I chanced to be in Bombay, in 1779, at the close of the Carnac-Egerton business. He had fought the India Directors at home, he had fought the Council in Calcutta, fought his own Council in Bombay, and had to see, whatever were the disasters it entailed, the one dominant idea of his life—that of placing Ruganath Row at the head of Mahratta dominion, adopted by them all. No more round shot now from Sir Warren Hastings and Phillip Francis (19).

He had fought with witchcraft and necromancy in his own house, until his wife Anne Hornby left him for England—left him to pace the bastions of Bombay Castle, and gaze wistfully over those black rocks on which the sea-gulls seem to flutter so unconcernedly for evermore.

> And hey Annie, and ho Annie!
> O Annie, winna ye bide,
> But ay, the man that he *erre* Annied,
> The higher grew the tide.
> And hey Annie, and ho Annie!
> O Annie, speak to me;
> But aye the louder that he cried, Annie.
> The louder roared the sea.

It was a dull Christmas in Bombay that of 1778, and when the New Year dawned on the island, we were already in deep waters. What it was coming to God only knew, with Elliot dead, with Leslie dead and on the last day of the year Cay and Stewart killed under the shadow of the black neck of Karli, with Mostyn, who held in his breast half the secrets of the Mahratta Empire, breathing his last in Bombay on the first day of January (20). I wonder not that Hornby was "unable to hold the pen," and the Secretary had to sign for him. And when the message came in from Fraser at Khandalla, so like the truth that every one believed it, "our army is all eager to proceed," Mahrattas falls on that nothing but these days of gloom when Meerut or Maiw and news fell with apalling distinctness on our little community, the tremor vibrating in every bosom from one end of the island to the other. Yes this was the hardest fight of all.

To know that you have weak and incapable men around you is bad enough, but to learn that the leaders of the expedition are born up by dissensions as to which shall receive the highest military honours is still worse.

It did not come upon Hornby all of a sudden. There had been surmises, doubts, fears, mutterings of the impending thunderstorm, all ending in general calamity, and Daniel Draper had been the stormy petreo thereof, prognosticating all manner of woes. It took our army twenty-five days to reach Kampoli, and eleven miles were done in as many days after crossing the water-shed. Ten days after the expedition left Bombay. Hornby could still see as it got dark the camp fires of Ruganath Row blazing away on Parbhut Hill; it was that Ruganath to whom a son had been born four years previously—Baji Rao, who was destined to torment the lives of so many soldiers and diplomatists in the following century.

You say that Hornby might have countermanded the expedition, but after Stewart had ascended the Ghaut the die was cast for weal or for woe. You say that he might have controlled the army's every movement by a system of semaphores—the whole theatre of war in the Konkan was visible to the naked eye, from any height in Bombay. But most of the disasters were unforeseen—the deaths, for example—and could not be provided against, and the measures necessary for moving an armed force of 3,900 men in these days through an enemy's country were understood, and the topographical knowledge of the country adjacent to Bombay was deplorable. Any man who shoots snipe in 1886 knows more than the Master General's Department in Bombay (if such a thing existed) did in 1778.

Colonel Keating observes on the reduction of Karanjah "he had great difficulty in gaining the hill, such a one I never met with" (21), and in the same year 1774, when General Gordon reaches Tanna overland preparatory to the siege he writes "the distance from Sion to Tanna has been very much misrepresented, and the difficulties in the course of the march have been inconceivable, (22) What would Sivaji, who hurreid Poona and returned to Singhur in a night have said to this, or the Pindarries who could cover distance of fifty or seventy miles in 24 hours with 3,000 horse? The Duke had very much, of the same kind of ground to go over in his celebrated march and lost very few bullocks. These were the kind of men out of which Hornby had to make the leaders of his expedition, vain, boasting theoretical men who knew as little of the Bhor Ghaut as the Shuttergardun Pass, and to whom the windings of the Indrayani were as unknown as those of the Harirud. Day after day his harcaras dropped in with their ears cut off. But they inevitable one came—stores burnt, heavy guns trundled into Tathgaun Tank, and the men, if we can call them such, returned with their wretched compact, In forty-eight hours from the scene of their dishonour. It had taken them as many days to get there.

> Wargaum!
> In all the bonds we ever bore,
> We ground, we sighed, we wept,
> We never blushed before. (23)
> But how did Hornby receive the Treaty?
> Burn, burn, he cried with rage,
> Hell is the doom of every page,
> He rose to the occasion.

Consigning it to the limbo of proposterous convention. Thou cans't not say that I did. If you gentlemen cannot wield the sword, I at all events can now hold the pen and so his amongst words went to Hastings and to Goddard, a General, who moved with alacrity from sea to sea to the conquest of Dubbay (24) and Ahmedabad, and within nine months he had planted the British standard on the battlements of these two cities. Bassein followed shortly thereafter. There was no disgrace in being beaten by the Maharattas in this disastrous campaign. They were 30.000 to our 2,600. In the very next year, 1781, with all his experience and flushed with recent victories, General Goddard at the head of a force of 6,000 men was caught in the same trap. Not believing the enemy could come down such breakneck passes as Husoor and Bhimashunker, (25) he was surprised to find them swarming in thousands on the Konkan plains, and harrassing his rear, and on his retreat from Khandalla his officers and men got an awful hammering! (26) 466 officers and men killed and wounded. A body of our men stormed Bonwelong (27) known now as our "Cathedral Rocks," and took the lower fort, but were driven back from the upper by masses of rock thrown down upon their heads, and hemmed in on this Machi or terrace and cut off from their supplies, a goodly number of them were forced to remain there for two months, exposed to the violence of the monsoon of 1781, until they were relieved. There was no disgrace in all this. They fought their way inch by inch like men, from the Ghauts to Panwell, through 50,000 of the enemy, and there was this difference, General Goddard, though driven back, brought no ignominous convention with him. But if evil was the root *not* better was the fruit as we shall see further on. Wargaum as we read it now on the page of History was not an unmitigated evil, rather a blessing in disguise, for we emerged purified from the furnace of its affliction and humiliation. There was now union in the face of a great common danger. Can we or can we not hold our own? And so every element we possessed, the strength of courage and the strength of caution, were called into requisition to adjust our movements to the complicated changes on the political chess-board—those changes which led up to Argaum and Assay, and finally to Kirkee. Perhaps if we had not had Wargaum we wouldn't have had Argaum or say Korygam, where so many deeds of valour were performed.

More than this. Wargaum showed us that under the Mahratta shirt of mail there existed a chivalry and high-souled honour worthy of the cuirass and morion of the Crusader. All honour does not exist on European lands, or we should certainly have been swallowed up on that 13th of January, 1779, according to poor Francis message. (28) Had Nana Furnavese been Napoleon Bonaparte or even our own Edward the First—*Malleus Scotorum*—there would not have been a man left to tell the tale, and the whole course of our relations with the East Indies would have been changed.

How it came to pass carries us back to the golden mice of Sennacherib, and we can only say of Wargaum—"Look at me and learn to reverence the gods." There was one man who, as if by intuition, quickly perceived what was invovled in this stupendous act of grace. "The quality of mercy is not strained, it blesseth him who takes and him who gives," and so William Hornby, censuring no man and casting all narrow or ulterior views to the winds fixed his eye on this conspicuous deed of gallantry on the part of the Mahrattas, and counselled that act by which the British nation vindicates for ever her title as a true arbiter of interests other than her own. That suggestion was no less than the making of a free gift of the city of Broach to Madonji Sinddhia, with a revenue of £60,000 a year, which was confirmed by Imperial fiat in the Treaty of Sal by 1783, in testimony of the sense entertained of the conduct manifested by him to the British Army at Wargaum and of his humane treatment of the English gentlemen who had been hostages" (29) and this revenue was received for nineteen years, until another political change was necessary in Guzerat.

The death of Stewart at Kavli ought never to be forgotten—a bright episode in one of the darkest pages of our history. Whoever Stewart was, his friends and fellow-countrymen do well to be proud of him. To have your name extolled for heroism by your enemies on the plains of Asia, to have your deeds recorded by watchfire or in Dekhany hamlet from father to son for generations, there surely never was greater fame for the soldier.

Thank God the cloud of Wargaum has a silver lining, and in this dreary quagmire is one green spot in which the mind can rest with satisfaction.

You may remember in the ballad of Chevy Chase, a scene of highest chivalry which has been worked up into exquisite pathos.

Did some smart warrior on this 31st December 1779 take the dead chevalier by the hand, when his heart but once heaved, and for ever grew still, and in the Stewart of Karli revive the glory of Otterburn?

J. D.

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(1) "Travels in various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa during a series of thirty years and upwards;" by John, Macdonald. London: 1790.

(2) The sea passed through between the islands of Bombay and Colaba within the memory of man, and before the present causeway was constructed, passengers at high water were taken across in a boat.

(3) A very proper man for the purpose; appointed Chaplain to the Forces with Raghoba, 17th February, 1775. *Forrest's Selections.*

(4) Now (1886) the Great Western Hotel.

(5) Recently sold by Government to Abdul Huk of Hyderabad.

(6) An account of this may be found in the records of the Bombay Quarter Sessions.

(7) "Narrative of the very extraordinary adventures and sufferings of Mr. William Wills, Surgeon in the year 1748, with his Trial for Theft and Mutinous expressions at Bombay, and Banishment to Goa." *London.*

(8) Forrest's Selections, 1885.

(9) Do.

(10) Bill of Fare made out by Macdonald himself. *Macdonald's Travels.*

(11) Admiral Lindsay's Fleet then in Bombay Harbour.

(12) Wedderburn's big fight was *velinchausen*, which Carlyle faithfully narrates in his Life of Frederick the Great. He adds the significant remark, "The careful reader is requested to note the date 15th July 1761."

(13) General Briggs is the authority for this statement, and ads that the remark was made by Frederick after reading or hearing Orme's History. The story is not in Carlyle.

(14) "Lives of the Lindsays," *London.*

(15) Macdonald.

(16) Boswell's "Johnson."

(17) A great resort for Bombay people at this time. There are hot wells there, and it is not far from the new water works now (1886) in process of construction.

(18) Macdonald—Cumballa Hill was called Malabar Hill in these days.

(19) A specimen of the Bengal Government's curt disposal is furnished in the reply to William Taylor's letter which was really a manifesto of the Bombay Government containing 1,000 lines of printed matter in Forrest's "Selections." It is dated 9th October 1775, and *on the same day* it is dismissed in an answer containing 12 *lines* and the document is signed WARREN HASTINGS.

(20) Grant Duff's "Maharattas." There is a monument to Mostyn in the Cathedral. Commodore Watson, who has also a monument there, was interred in the burying ground without the town, Sonapore.

(21) Forrest's "Selections."

(22) Forrest's "Selections."

(23) Cowley.

(24) Dubhoy was placed in charge of James Forbes on its conquest. He remained there until its cession to Bombay July 1783. This house and garden there he has minutely described in the Oriental Memoires. The former still standing as exactly as in the picture in his book, the miniature island, is bereft of trees but the mighty form of Pouangush still bounds the distance. Mr. Cousens of the Archæological Survey, to whom I am indebted for a survey of the place, Dec. 1885, is familiar with every part of Doubhoy, and Forbes Garden still contains those pomegranate trees, and miniature canals somewhat delapidated along which he strolled to meditate like Isaac at eventide. The tulsi plant also is its little altar at the foot of the identical pepul tree. It was reported that the Giakwar had given orders to take Forbes house down, and construct a new building for Government purposes. Such an interesting relic as this is might be spared and a hint of not too late to His Highness would be all sufficient and would we are sure gratify every Englishman now and hereafter, who is interested in those things.

(25) Bhimashanker is the *bete noire* of the Ghauts. Thirty years ago I am told one could ride to the top—you can scarcely now pull a halter with a horse at the end of it. The angular stones have a savage disposition in breaking shins. I have some gravesome recollections of it, and I dare say the Maharattas after going up from Sunna in 1739 and coming down 1781 had the same, only they took a longer rest than our party did.

(26) Grant Duff and Forest's Selections.

(27) Grant Duff and Forest's Selections.

(28) William Fraser made noble amends for all this He mounted the breach as a volunteer with the forloen hope at Ahmedabad and received all sorts of compliments for his distinguished valour.

(29) Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.

LAWN-TENNIS COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If any of your readers would give me information as to the best colour for a chunam lawn-tennis court, I should feel much obliged. The natural colour of chunam is too white. Black would be funereal. What is wanted is a contrast to the colour of the ball, and the ingredients of that colour.

April 24. LAWN-TENNIS.

RIVAL MISSIONS IN GUZERAT.

For some months past there has been a good deal of unpleasant squabbling in Guzerat between the Salvation Army and the Irish Presbyterian Mission. The letter agency, it appears, has been at work in Guzerat and Kattywar for some thirty, and claims to have at the present moment a total of 2,188 adherents. Some time ago Major Tucker, as the leader of the Salvation Army in India, headed an expedition into the same part of the country, and the Irish Presbyterians complain that instead of carrying "blood and fire" into the camp of the common enemy, he has directed his energies to the conversion or, as the Presbyterians would say, the perversion—of their adherents. In the report of the Irish Presbyterian Mission for 1885, we find the following account of the quarrel :—

We need scarcely say that we here refer to the action of the Indian representatives of the Salvation Army in Guzerat. We can honestly assure all the friends of Missions that our differences with Mr. Tucker and his officers have not been of our own seeking, but have invariably caused us the deepest pain and regret. In simple self defence, we have of frequently been obliged to expose the nature of the work of the Salvation Army but we have only done so in the interests of truth, and when to have remained silent would have been little less then criminal on our part. During the year the Salvation Army has confined its principal operations to our Mission centres, and notwithstanding their continued boasting about their work in Guzerat during the last year and a half, it is a *significant fact* that they have not been able to establish so much as *one* permanent sphere of work apart from our stations or the places where our people reside. We have often wondered why Mr. Tucker considered it worth his while to continue to disturb us and our people. If, by any device, he could induce every Native Christian in Guzerat to forsake the fold of the Irish Presbyterian Church and enter the Army, it is open to grave question whether the cause of Christ would be in any way served by the mere transfer of a couple of thousand names from our roll to his, while he must be aware that the unseemly strife, for which *he alone is responsible*, is a stumbling block placed by him in the way of the heathen, and interferes most seriously both with his work and, ours. While other and not remote fields are left untouched and uncared for, and while the heathen of vast districts of the country are literally perishing for lack of knowledge, the Salvation Army in Guzerat can find no nobler employment than the miserable work of creating division in the body of Christ !

We are heartily tired of all the squabbling, and distraction, and heart-burning that the presence of the Army has caused, and surely after having occupied the field for nigh 30 years, and laboured oftentimes with tears and groans over our work, we have earned a right to be allowed to work undisturbed in our chosen field. Or, if the Army must enter Guzerat, why do they not go to the "regions beyond," instead of spending almost their whole time and strength in abusing, and disturbing, and threatening with the terrors of the law Christians, nominal or real. We are still hoping that, if from no higher motives, a sense of shame and the consciousness that his warfare against organized Christian congregations is disapproved of by all the best friends of Missions, and almost every missionary in India, may yet induce Mr. Tucker to turn his attention to other quarters. No one knows better than "Major Tucker himself that he has lost the confidence of the Christian public, and it is all to no purpose that Mr. Booth writes, "In India misrepresentations of the most flagrant kind have no doubt destroyed the syampathy of many friends." Probably General Booth is not aware that Mr. Tucker has been repeatedly challenged to disprove a single one of our statements made regarding the work and methods of the Army in Guzerat, and that last year, when the "Major" attempted it, he was so thoroughly convicted of "misrepresentations" and slender that he probably will not hastily undertake a similar task again. We wonder what General Bhooth would say if one of his trusty Majors proposed that the Salvation Army in England should give up its grand work of searching out and rescuing the lose, and fallen among the non-church-going population, and concentrate its efforts in an attack on, say, Mr. Spurgeon's congregations ? We are much mistaken if that Major would not have a hot half hour of it from the General and still a hotter reception from the minister of the Tabernacle. Well this is exactly what the Indiau Major has done in reference to us in Guzerat, except that here the utter shamelessness of the thing is worse than it would be in the case supposed. General Booth is not a very impartial or well-informed witness, and most people, who know even a little of the facts, will think it a pity that the General, instead of giving currency to slander, should not have considered it more honest and Christian-like to keep the promise he made, when first sending out Salvation Army Officers to India, *viz.* that they would not build on any other man's foundation, and, in accordance therewith, instruct Major Tucker to seek some unoccupied field of labour, Whatever the General may say or think, we can assure him of one unquestionable fact, that it was Mr. Tucker's deceitful and unbrotherly conduct in relation to our Mission, ourselves, and our people, combined with *his* "misrepresentations," that not only deprived *him* of the confidence he once enjoyed, but secured for *us* the symyathy of his former friends and supporters.

We would again warn the public against attaching any credit or importance to the reports of the Salvation Army as to their work in Guzerat. As the situation gradually becomes more desperate, and their failure more pronounced, their misrepresentations, not to use a harsher word, increase both in numbers and in virulence, and, at present, they are actually not ashamed to publish, week after week in their *Warcry*, statements utterly destitute of the least particle of truth, and yet in the same breath they talk about their holiness !

THE LATE REV. W. J. A. FFENNELL.

The *Bombay Diocesan Record* has the following *in memoriam* notice of the late Rev. W. J. A. Ffennell, whose death we recently announced :—

Another of our Senior Champlains has passed away, making the third casualty amongst the Champlains, and the fourth amongst the Clergy, in less than 14 months. The Rev. William Joshua A. Ffennell had suffered from ill-health from his appointment. On his first voyage to India in 1867, he was stopped at Aden, and sent as Champlain to the Forces in the Abyssinian Expedition. Inexperienced, and ignorant of Indian customs, the young Clergyman, fresh from England, had to be content with the soldiers' rations and to bear the burning sun of Massowa under canvas. The hardship he underwent told on his constitution, and at the close of the campaign he was invalided home. On his return, or rather on his first visit, to India, he spent a short year at Deesa, and then was transferred to Sind, where for some years he remained as Champlain of Hydrabad, making several times the cold weather tour thaough Upper Sind. When his time for furlough came, he spent some time in the South of France, under the advice of the medical men. Before returning to India he was marred at S. Barnabas, Pimlico, to the fifth daughter of the late Sir Edmund Waller, Bart., of Newport, Tipperary. Shortly after his return from furlough, his good service was recognised by his being appointed to succeeded the late Rev. W. Eames at Ghorpuri. From this time his delicate health became more and more a burden to him, but he bravely bore up till compelled again to take leave under medical certificate. Last July, when at Colaba, the old symptoms re-apeared, and three months of perfect rest at Poona were barely sufficient to enable him to resume work when he entered on his last appointment at Satara and Mahableshwar. For months past he had felt himself failing, sometimes saying that he thought he was breaking up, and on Sunday, April the 11th, the day on which he had fixed to leave for England, he breathed his last. Mr. Ffennell came of an old Irish family; he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was ordained first in 1860. Those who knew him well in Sind, remember the deep vein of humour that existed behind an unusually grave exterior. His tall figure and courteous manners marked him as a thorough gentleman. Dignified and reserved to strangers he could unbend and show sympathy to those who came to him for help and guidance. Perhaps as a reaction from his early training, his views, developed into those of a High Churchman. The care and the money he expended over the little Chapel at Ghorpuri show how he wished to see the Church's services done decently and in order. His health told heavily against him and rendered him unable to do a great deal that he would like to have done.

To those who knew him well, Mr. Ffennell was ever the God-fearing straight-forward man, one who had a supreme contempt for anything that was dishonourable. Such men as he can feel when their work is over, that, heavily weighted in the race, they have tried their best with the gifts they had to do their duty.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla Aprial 24th.—The temperature has risen quickly and the pressure has fallen equally in Northern Pujab, but has risen in the rest of the Punjab. It was fallen mederately elsewhere. The westerly winds are re established almost on the whole of North-Western and Central India. The winds are unchanged elsewhere. The sky is more or less cloudy in Madras and the Konkon. It is clear elsewhere. The temperature has fallen several degrees in Eastern Punjab, the Gangetic plain and the Konkan. It has generally elsewhere. The maxima were very high in India, in Agra and Benares, 112 in Sirsa, Delhi over 109, Lahore, 103. The rainfall was unimportant to-day. There was ½ inch yesterday at Murree.

DINNER TO GENERAL PRENDERGAST.

On Monday evening General Prendergast was entertained at a public dinner at Secunderabad. The toast or his health was proposed by General Gib, who said :—

Gentlemen.—I now rise to propose the toast of the evening, that of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Prendergast. In doing so I need not say much, and I am sure the less I do so the better pleased will my friend Sir Harry be. Many now present have served under General Prendergast, and all I think must be aware that for many years he has been known as a distinguished officer of the Madras Army. His recent successes in the field require no enlogy from me, and whilst we all rejoice at the high honors to which he has lately attained, we consider with regret that the rules of the service should necessitate his giving up his command whilst in the prime of life. Let us hope that a paternal Government will soon find some other suitable employment for him, but I am certain that none will suit him so well as the command of an army in the field.

The toast was drink with enthusiasm. In response General Prendergast said :—

General Gib and Gentlemen.—Allow me to thank you for the honor conferred on me by your kind invitation to this banquet. Let me thank you, General, for the graceful terms in which you have proposed my health, and you gentlemen for the warmth with which you have responded to the toast. The compliment paid to me I accept as a compliment paid to the Burma Expeditionary Force, and whatever of merit is found in the achievement of that force is due to all who belonged to it. The Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Indian Marines, the Mercantile Marines, have shared with the armies of the three Presidencies the labours that resulted in the surrender of Mandalay. As you are aware the bulk of the force sent from India was from the Madras Presidency, and as my audience is mainly composed of gentlemen who take a special interest in the Madras Army, this would seem a fitting time to say a few words about the Madras Troops who served in Burma. As the Madras Army has not of late years had the fortune to send many Battalions into the field, there seemed to be but little confidence in such untried Troops before they were embarked at Madras, but gentlemen I have served for 30 years in the Madras Army; it is nearly 30 years since I first saw the Madras sepoy under fire; and I was not among those who distrusted him, and I may say that in Burma faith in the Madras sepoy seemed to me to increase day by day as his work became known. Some comments, have, I believe, been passed on the advance on Mandalay by some critics. It was said to be rash, hasty, and foolish. This is a matter of opinion. But from the circumstances of the case it was impossible to act according to rules that could be read in books. The elements of uncertainty were many, the difficulty of navigating a broad and rapid river with shifting channels was great, the relative rates of steaming of the vessels composing the Flotilla were unknown, and the nerve and skill of the pilots and of the commanders of the steamers were also unknown quantities. The object of the expedition was the occupation of Mandalay, the dethronement of Theebaw, and the protection of the Europeans in Mandalay whose lives were by all accounts in imminent dauger. Every hour of delay increased that danger and afforded time to the enemy to obstruct the Irrawady, to construct Batteries on the banks, and to concentrate in strong places. The simple tactics adopted then were simply to go on and on and on. On the 13th November I received permission to advance when my preparations were complete. There were then no troops near the frontier, only one armed steamer the Irrawady, and the little launch the Kathleen. On the evening of the 14th a King's steamer and 2 flats had been gallantly captured by them, and the leading steamers of the Flotilla had arrived. On the 15th the frontier was passed by the leading vessels. On the 16th detachments were landed near Simbounga. The force on the right bank consisted of the Liverpool Regiment, the Madras Pioneers, and the 12th Regiment, all under command of Colonel Rowlandson of the Madras Army; that on the left bank consisted of the Cinque Port Artillery and Royal Welsh Fusiliers under General Norman of the Bengal Army. On the morrow General Foord's Brigade consisting of the Liverpool Regiment, and Madras Pioneers, the 21st and 25th Madras Regiments supported by General White's Brigade took the strong fort of Loungyandoung, while Colonel Baker who commanded the 12th Madras Infantry and 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantty proved that the Sepoy Brigade was qualified to fight the most stoutly contested action, and bravely and manfully win without its Brigadier and without the support of British troops.

I mention all this to show that the troops were equally trusted; promptness being the rule of the campaign. I will not detain you to hear more details of the expedition. I am glad to say that the gallantry was not confined to British officers, the names of several native officers and men have been brought forward as worthy of the order of merit for special acts of bravery. The troops have been 3 months in the field, duties have been very severe, even at Rangoon it was seldom that troops had 3 nights in bed, while in Mandalay they were considered very fortunate when they got 2 nights. The fighting is generally in thick jungle, the enemy usually being in ambuscade. Yet the troops have suffered no defeats and have kept their health, their condition, and their discipline. It has not been a country for movements of troops, but for junior officers there have been many opportunities for distinction, of which the officers willingly availed themselves; among them distinguished I may observe that there are several comrades from this garrison of our friends of the Hampshire and Royal Engineers. On my return to my own Presidency, to the station which I once had the honour to command, I am proud to say that I have lost none of the confidence which I have always felt in the Madras sepoy.

A WAIL FROM KURRACHEE.

The establishment of a weekly Steam Service between Kurrachee and Aden, as recommended by the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, having failed to meet with the approval of the Director-General of Post Offices on financial grounds, the *Sind Gazette* indulges in the following wail :—

The answer of the Director-General of Post Offices to the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce that the existing European mail service is now worked at an annual loss of £68,000 to the Government of India, and that the establishment of weekly communication between Aden and Kurrachee would at the present mileage rate of the subsidy paid to the P. and O. Company more than double this loss, is altogether irrelevant. If the mails for India were despatched to Kurrachee direct, instead of to Bombay, as at present, a saving to the Government of India of one day's voyage and one day's expenses of the steamer, of wages, fuel, wear, and tear, would accrue. It would be for Bombay to see that the mails delivered at Kurrachee, with this saving, were despatched so that as little delay as possible in their arrival at Bombay might take place. We might perhaps be even placed in railway communication with Bombay, an advantage in every respect. From this point of view the influence of Bombay might prevail in establishing a double line of ocean communication with Aden, though with a line of railway between Kurrachee and Bombay the latter port would get the mails *via* this port as early as at present. But we could leave the Director-General of Post Offices to fight the battle with Bombay with perfect equanimity, conscious that all Sind, the Punjab, and the North-Western Frontier would gain enormously in point of time, while the Imperial Revenue would gain in economy. "So long," the Director-General says, "as the cost of the European mail service exceeds the value of the sea postage collected on the correspondence it conveys, I can, I fear, offer you no hope of subsidising an additional line of steamers for the benefit of Sind and Upper India." For this paragraph our scheme would substitute "for the benefit of Bombay." "One well organised line of communication between Europe and India is the most which the value of the entire correspondence affected would warrant." Very good, but the present line is neither well nor economically organised. As we have shown, the true line is from Aden to Kurrachee, cheaper, shorter, and better in India as a whole. Why should Bombay be unduly favoured by the line of steam communication being unduly lengthened to suit her ? If economy is to be studied, as the Director-General of Post Offices would study it, Kurrachee is the line to take obviously as the cheapest, shortest, and best.

THE PONDICHERRY AWKWARD SQUAD.

The *Madras Mail* gives the following account of the effort of Captain Lauth to improve the physique and condition of the Pondicherry military sepoys :—

The Commandant of the battalion of sepoys stationed at Pondicherry, is working hard to improve the physique and condition of the men, and also the discipline and effectiveness of the corps generally; but the progress of improvement is slow, and Captain Lauth has probably discovered ere this that the material he has to work upon is not of the best discription. The ranks have lately been weeded to a certain extent of few of the poor old fellows whose soldering days ought to have ended many years ago, but then there is the financial aspect to be looked at, for when a sepoy is placed on the pension list his pay is immediately doubled. Therefore, from a monetary point of view, it is the interest of the French Republic to postpone every individual case of pension to the longest possibie limit and it is doubtless owing to the necessity of sparing the "pension list" that the regiment has degenerated to its present state of weakness. The Commanner is trying sea-bathing for his men every afternoon, which they regard as a punishment rather than a pleasure, and when ordered to charge the surf the line presents a very disorderly appearance, whilst the varied countenances of the rank and file make up a most comical picture. The battalion is not given much rest; one half is turned out a day-break for ball practice one morning, and the next for a long march into the interior. The condition of the men, after a comparatively moderate march, is not such as to lead one to form a very high opinion of the efficiency of the troops, especially in regard to their powers of endurance. Captain Lauth's ambition to raise the Pondicherry battalion to the standard of the Bengal and Madras regiments which he has seen will, we trust, be eventually gratified.

ORDERS BY H. E. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 15.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

16th Lucknow Regt—Lieut C E Ross, offg Wing Officer on probation 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

27th Punjab Infy—Lieut C W O'Brien, offg Wing Officer, 31st Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut A F Bruce, offg Wing Officer on probation, 45th Sikhs, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd Battn 1st Goorkhas—Lieut S R Master, Wing Officer on probation 2nd Battn 2nd Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Shakespear, transferred to the 2nd Battn 2rd Goorkhas.

(Lieut Master will be graded in the Battn below Lieut A V Hatch, and above Lieut C B Johnson)

2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas—Lieut L W Shakespear, Wing Officer on probation 2nd Battn 1st Goorkhas, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Master, transferred to the 2nd Battn 1st Goorkhas.

(Lieut Shakespear will be graded in the Battn below Lieut H L Custance, and above Lieut H V Bradley).

Col J Upperton, C B, Bengal S C, is posted to Meerut for general duty on completion of the special duty on which he has been lately employed.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—Lieut H B Foot.

Military Works Dept—Col B Lovett, C S I, R A, R E, is posted to the charge of the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.

Lieut James Stewart, R E, on return from field service in Burma, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers, on arrival in India are posted as attached officers as follows:—Lieut R T R Lawrence, to Presy and Oudh Command, Military Works; Lieut J C Rimington, to Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works; and Lieut W S Hunter to Meerut, Command, Military Works.

Lieut L D Jackson, No. 7 Batt, 1st Bigde, Cinque Ports Div doing duty with No. 1 (Mountain) Batty 1st Bgde, Eastern Div), is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Burma, for duty with No. 9 (Mountain) Batty 1st Bgde, Cinque Ports Divn, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Royal Artillery—Major A J Pearson, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st Batt Loyal North Lanc Regt—Col F G Berkeley, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battn Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut Col H F Hutton, for two months, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Devonshire Regtt—Lieut R A Carruthers, (Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, 13th Bengal Lancers,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct 1886, to study the native languages.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Major G MacCall, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from 1st May to 15th Oct 1886.

9th Bengal Lancers—Lieut F W P Angelo (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from 15th April to 31st August

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieut W Stewart (Staff Corps), to Simla and Naini Tal, on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Oct 1886.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieut E H Rivett-Carnac (Staff Corps) to Kashmir on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Aug.

Lieut C B Templer (Staff Corps), to Hills north of Simla, on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Oct.

Bengal Infantry—Col H R Wintle (doing duty at Meerut), to Mussoorie, on private affairs, for four months.

13th Bengal Infantry—Capt W T Fairbrother (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs from 15th April to 15th Oct.

38th Bengal Infy—Lieut F Grey (Staff Corps), to Kashmir, on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Aug.

40th Bengal Infantry—Capt B Briscoe (Staff Corps), to Naini Tal, on private affairs, from 25th April to 15th Oct.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn F A Rogers from 18th to 20th Feb.

The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence :—1st Grade Assist Apothy M Windross, for 120 days, from 10th June 1885, on medical certificate.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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NOTICES.

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Sisowlee
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Bhadli
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Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
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Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
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Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
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Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
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Bankeri
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Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
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Hula Gate
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Poomulwaree
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Koorun
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Chandoor
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Keim
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Unger
Mohol
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Goodoor
Goolburga
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Marine Line
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Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
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Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
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Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
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Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
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Wadwan Junc. Do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
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Botad
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Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
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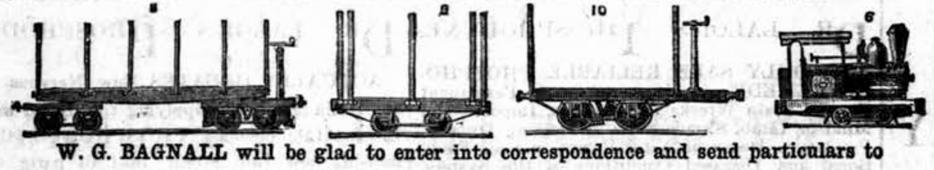

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE may be obtained of any chemist or patent medicine dealer, and of H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

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A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE.

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

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All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
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Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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NOTICES.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

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OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGNS.

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The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 13.

"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*

Silver Bells and Coral, of all sizes and prices, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

SCENT BOTTLE.
Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts.
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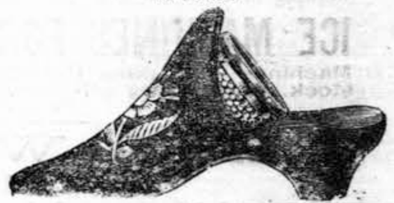

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE, with Amethyst Top in Velvet Shoe.
Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash.

The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible, and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, Altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE.

Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoa-nut in ivory stained black.

CASH PRICES.

ALL SILVER.	Rs.
Large Size	20
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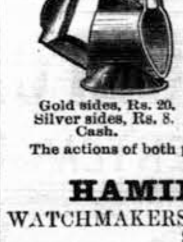
NEW CIGAR CUTTERS.

The following are two New Patterns, which cut the end of the Cigars in the shape of a Fish's Mouth.



Gold sides, Rs. 20.
Silver sides, Rs. 8.
Cash.

Gold, Rs. 32.
Silver, Rs. 11.
Cash.

The actions of both patterns are shewn opened out.

HAMILTON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
IN ORDINAY TO
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April 25, 1886.

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